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VOL. V NO. 126

To reform disarray

Oil prices increased \$2

By James Buchan

RIYADH, Jan. 29 — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates have raised the price of their crude oil by \$ 2 a barrel "in an effort to reform the disarray of current OPEC prices."

Dr. Abdul Aziz Al Turki, the Deputy Minister of Petroleum told *Arab News*, "We have raised the price of Arabian light from \$ 24 to \$ 26, backdated to Jan. 1. Hopefully, this is a step toward unifying the OPEC price structure."

Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates announced their price moves shortly after Saudi Arabia's action became public. The official UAE news agency said Iraq and Qatar were also due to announce \$ 2 oil price increases Tuesday.

The decision was passed to Saudi Arabia's contract customers on Monday. Arabian light, which makes up over half of the Kingdom's current oil production, has historically been used by OPEC as the "benchmark" crude for setting prices.

Over the past year, the extreme buoyancy and nervousness of the market have persuaded producers to charge prices unrelated to the traditional differentials of the benchmark, which were based on the quality of oil and its proximity to markets.

Long-term contracts declined in favor of short-term or spot sales, and for most of last year the Kingdom's oil has been the cheapest available in international trade.

Saudi Arabia's latest price decision sharply reduces these differentials, particularly for the light and near-to-market North African crudes, at a time when falling spot market

prices and volumes traded indicate some softening in the market.

OPEC's last effort to reach a unified price structure ended in failure last month at the OPEC ministerial conference in Caracas. The ministers could not reach any agreement on prices and began the new year posting individual rates that varied from \$ 24 a barrel to \$ 34.50 a barrel. Spot market prices went as high as \$ 43 a barrel.

At the conference, the Kingdom's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, predicted that as long as Iranian output stayed stable, the market would soften and spot prices would fall. This now appears to be happening.

If the new benchmark sticks, the prices for Nigerian crude (\$ 30 a barrel) and Algerian (\$ 30 a barrel, with a \$ 3 "exploration bonus" or surcharge) fall roughly into line, Iran's price of \$ 30 a barrel for oil identical in quality to Arabian light remains expensive in long-term contracts.

Given the new conditions, there has been speculation that an extraordinary meeting of the OPEC oil ministers would be called in the near future to try again for a unified price structure. But Dr. Turki said, "to my knowledge," no such plans are afoot.

The Kingdom's new price is not related to any production level decision, according to Dr. Turki. Since the middle of last year, Saudi Arabia has been producing oil from the Aramco fields at a rate of 9.5 million barrels a day, or one million barrels a day above the ceiling.

"No decision has been taken over a drop in production," Dr. Turki said.

Water pipelines to Riyadh

By Timothy Sisley

JEDDAH, Jan. 29 — Contracts were awarded Tuesday for SR1.8 billion of steel piping for the line that will carry drinking water from the Jubail II desalination plant to Riyadh.

The contracts were awarded to Japanese, West German and Italian companies. The pipe, which will be supplied over two years from the summer, will carry 135 million gallons a day of drinking water 466 kilometers to the capital from the Gulf. It will be laid in a dual line, 550,000 tons of it, of 60 inches in diameter. The pipe is to be lined with concrete and coated with polyurethane.

The successful firms are the Japanese Consortium for the Riyadh Water Transmission System Pipe Supply, which takes 50 per cent

SR1.8b contracts awarded

of the order, Mannesmann and Hoechst of West Germany, with a quarter, and Ital sider of Italy, with the remaining quarter. The Japanese consortium is made up of four steel companies and four trading companies: Nippon Steel, Nippon Kokan, Sumitomo Metal Industries, Kawasaki Steel, the Mitsubishi Corporation, the Marubeni Corporation, the Sumitomo Trading Company and C. Itoh.

The piping will run along a track designed by the Austrian ILF of Linz, buried and up an incline through Shedum, Dharan, Hofuf and Khurais to the terminal of the Wasia groundwater scheme 100 kilometers to the northeast of Riyadh.

SPA said that the construction phase of the project will cost SR5 billion. Bids on the pipelaying, six pumping stations and a reservoir at each end of the line close this week.

rises 11%

sumption and 16.3 per cent in the private sector.

Increased consumption in the private sector shows an improvement in the standard of living, while the increase in capital formation reflects improvement in the productive capacity.

Growth in these two areas was a main economic goal of King Khaled's development policy.

Israel to spurn Egyptian proposal

TEL AVIV, Jan. 29 (R) — Israel will reject a new Egyptian plan for Palestinian self-rule in occupied Arab territories, an Israeli official said.

The official described the proposals, submitted at the start of a new round of negotiations here Monday, as "a blueprint for a Palestinian state."

Details of the Egyptian plan given by Israeli officials underlined the huge gap dividing the two countries on the issue.

Egypt last week rejected an Israeli scheme which offered severely limited autonomy to the 1.2 million Palestinians of the West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

The latest Egyptian proposals would grant the Palestinians extensive legislative, executive and judicial powers which Israeli officials said would resemble an independent Palestinian state.

Israeli officials indignantly criticized an Egyptian proposal that Israel's annexation of Arab East Jerusalem should be ended to allow the Palestinians establish their autonomous institutions there.

Israel occupied East Jerusalem from Jor-

Artillery exchanged in South Lebanon

BEIRUT, Jan. 29 (Agencies) — Israeli border gunners and Palestinian commandos exchanged artillery duels in the coastal sector of southern Lebanon for the second straight day Monday, local newsmen reported.

One report said the Israeli and Lebanese right-wing Christian militiamen shelled the Palestinian refugee camp of Rashidiyah and surrounding orange groves for two hours. No casualties were reported.

Rashidiyah, 16 kilometers north of occupied Palestine on the Mediterranean coast, houses 13,000 Palestinians registered with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

The report said Palestinian gunners replied to the sources of the Israeli and rightist fire.

The Palestine Liberation Organization confirmed the report but could not provide further details.

Lebanese military authorities meanwhile reported that Israel has been massing troops and armor in two border points in southern Lebanon regions.

"The Israelis are massing large numbers of armored personnel carriers and other vehicles near the villages of al-Marj and Rumish," a ranking army officer said.

Travelers from Southern regions also said that Israeli military vehicles have been seen near the Lehanese border in the past three days.

Rumeish and Al-Marj, about 65 miles south of Beirut, are outside the 59-mile border strip controlled by Christian militiamen loyal to renegade Army Maj. Saad Haddad.

Haddad, who declared a "free Lebanon" republic in the border strip last April, is supplied and supported by Israel.

Earlier all forces in the southern region of Lebanon, including U.N. troops, have been placed on a state of alert following an increase in military operations in the area.

Lebanese security forces said it "did not specify the military moves involved but apparently had in mind activities involving the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) the all-Syrian Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) and the Israeli forces across the Southern border."

They said discussions were held in Sidon Monday on the possibility of Lebanese security forces taking over coastal positions evacuated by the ADF last week.

The meeting chaired by South Lebanon Governor Halim Fayyad, was attended by delegates from the joint Palestinian-Nationalist command in the area.

Military trucks of the Palestine Liberation Army were seen Monday night driving through the port city of Sidon heading north toward Beirut.

It was not immediately clear whether the Palestinian forces had withdrawn from positions they had taken over earlier from the ADF.

The conference called upon member states to consider not participating in the Moscow Olympics in May 1980 unless the Soviet Union withdraws.

The conference mandated the secretary general to follow up the implementation of these resolutions and report thereon to the eleventh session of the Islamic conference of foreign ministers.

The conference expressed its surprise and concern at the fact that the nonaligned movement had not acted to consider the Soviet armed intervention, nor did it take any steps to stand by the Afghani people despite the fact that Afghanistan is one of the founding members of the nonaligned movement.

Inspired by the principles and aims of the Islamic conference and of nonalignment, the conference strongly condemned pressures of all kind and warned those Western powers which were attempting to exploit the new situation of the dire consequence of policies which would constitute a threat to world peace.

The ministers warned the member states of the dangers of being drawn into the strategic policies of the superpowers, turning the area into an arena for their conflict. The conference invited all Islamic states to consolidate their efforts and stand fast in the face of dangers that threaten their destiny and further invited them to cooperate with the states of the nonaligned movement and those of the Third World in general, to face up to the dangers that threaten them.

All Islamic states were asked to reaffirm their solidarity with the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in its struggle against the Zionist entity and to secure the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people including their right to establish an independent state in their usurped homeland.

The Egyptian government's policy of establishing relations with the Zionist racist entity was condemned. The ministers called the collusion and cooperation between Egypt, Israel and the United States a flagrant aggression against the right of the Palestinian people and a threat to the security and independence of the Arabs and Muslim countries.

The conference called upon all Muslim countries to consider boycotting the Egyptian regime politically, economically and culturally and observing the boycott rules of the Arab League and coordinating their efforts with Arab countries.

At the recommendation of the plenary, the political committee Monday listened to the

Soviets condemned

Muslims urged to boycott Egypt, Olympic games



ALLIANCE: Six Afghan groups fighting against the Soviet-installed regime in Kabul at a press conference to coordinate their activities.

(AP photo)

(Mouli Muhammad)
— National Liberation Front, Sana' Atahab Mugdadi)
— The Islamic Party (Abdini Hemkemari)

— The Islamic Party (Muhammad Younus)
— Itihad Afghani National Front (Sayed Ahmed Gilani)
— Islamic Afghani Association (Professor Rabani)

He made a comprehensive statement on the situation in Afghanistan and on the oppression of the Muslim Afghan people at the hands of the invading Soviet forces. The statement included a number of proposals and requests.

Research shows smoking enhances insomnia

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP) — If you roll out of bed and light up a cigarette when you cannot sleep, you made a mistake. Scientists say smoking makes it harder to sleep.

Researchers at Pennsylvania State University reported the first scientific evidence linking smoking and sleeping difficulties. They also said Monday they found that smokers who quit start sleeping better almost immediately.

Previous studies show that nicotine from cigarettes is a stimulant, increasing the body's production of catecholamine chemicals which, in turn, increase blood pressure and

raise heart and respiration rates.

This may be partially responsible for smoking disrupting sleep, the scientists said in a report in *Science Magazine*.

The researchers said detailed histories of each subject showed no differences in personality pattern, or the use of drugs, including alcohol, between the matched smokers and non-smokers.

However, the biggest possible confounding factor in the study was that smokers drink significantly more coffee than non-smokers. The researchers said they were able to separate out a possible contribution of caffeine to the smokers' sleeping problems.

RESEARCHERS AT PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY REPORTED THE FIRST SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE LINKING SMOKING AND SLEEPING DIFFICULTIES. THEY ALSO SAID MONDAY THEY FOUND THAT SMOKERS WHO QUIT START SLEEPING BETTER ALMOST IMMEDIATELY.

PREVIOUS STUDIES SHOW THAT NICOTINE FROM CIGARETTES IS A STIMULANT, INCREASING THE BODY'S PRODUCTION OF CATECHOLAMINE CHEMICALS WHICH, IN TURN, INCREASE BLOOD PRESSURE AND RAISE HEART AND RESPIRATION RATES.

THIS MAY BE PARTIALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR SMOKING DISRUPTING SLEEP, THE SCIENTISTS SAID IN A REPORT IN SCIENCE MAGAZINE.

THE RESEARCHERS SAID DETAILED HISTORIES OF EACH SUBJECT SHOWED NO DIFFERENCES IN PERSONALITY PATTERN, OR THE USE OF DRUGS, INCLUDING ALCOHOL, BETWEEN THE MATCHED SMOKERS AND NON-SMOKERS.

HOWEVER, THE BIGGEST POSSIBLE CONFOUNDING FACTOR IN THE STUDY WAS THAT SMOKERS DRINK SIGNIFICANTLY MORE COFFEE THAN NON-SMOKERS.

THE RESEARCHERS SAID THEY WERE ABLE TO SEPARATE OUT A POSSIBLE CONTRIBUTION OF CAFFEINE TO THE SMOKERS' SLEEPING PROBLEMS.

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On Saudi suggestion

Gulf nations will act to discourage smoking

RIYADH, Jan. 29 (SPA) — The eighth conference of Arab Health Ministers of the Gulf, which was recently held in Baghdad, adopted Saudi Arabia's recommendations for the fight against smoking. They were made in a previous conference, Health Minister Dr. Hussein Al-Jazairi says.

The minister said the recommendations envisaged a ban on advertising cigarettes, tobacco and their byproducts in newspapers and magazines. The conference resolved to appeal to all member states to stop such advertisements, he said, adding that the authorities in member states have been asked to stop cigarette and tobacco manufacturers organizing sports or competitions to promote their products.

The Information Ministries of member states have been advised to reduce as far as possible the screening of television series, programs and interviews in which people are smoking, he said.

Dr. Jazairi said the conference agreed to stress to the states of the region the need for limiting land used for tobacco growing. It also asked ministers of finance of the member states to raise customs duty on cigarettes. It decided to ban tobacco publicity through

Hejaz rail study will cost \$ 4.5m

RIYADH, Jan. 29 (SPA) — Minister of Communications Sheikh Hussein Mansoori said Tuesday that the feasibility study for rebuilding the Hejaz railway will take ten months and cost \$ 4.5 million. When work begins it will depend on the study, which was awarded Sunday to a West German consortium of Dorsch Consult and Deutsche Buntbahn, the state organization.

WEATHER

Temperatures will drop in most areas. Fog and frost will form in the northern region in the early morning.

Low and medium cloud will hang over most parts of the country. There may be thunderstorms in the northern, north-eastern and parts of the central region.

Winds will be northerly and moderate. They may get active in the northern region, causing sand baze.

Seas will be moderate.

Tuesday's temperatures (maximum,

candies, ashtrays, garments and similar things.

He added that the conference also resolved to set up a committee to prepare a study on the proportion of tar and nicotine in the cigarettes allowed to be imported into member countries. It decided to standardize the warning to be printed on cigarette and tobacco cartons and packers.

The conference also decided to ask airlines to stop the sale of cigarettes and tobacco on aircraft. A technical committee will work in collaboration with the health education committee for the preparation of stickers and pamphlets to inform people of the hazards of smoking. They will be distributed on World Health Day, Feb. 7.

The conference will also call upon the Arab company for the manufacture of drugs and medical equipment to study the economic feasibility of a sterilized plastic syringe factory to be set up, possibly in Oman.

It has also been decided to stop vaccination campaigns and no longer to demand from visitors that they produce international health certificates of inoculation against smallpox.

The minister also stressed for the member countries to compile statistics on traffic accidents and to organize special seminars on the subject in a member country during 1981, in coordination with the World Health Organization and other specialized international agencies.

Dr. Jazairi also said that the conference decided upon the standardization of technical training in the Gulf states.

Dr. Jazairi, will meanwhile begin Saturday a three day visit to Qunfuzah, to attend meetings of anti-malaria health office directors in the area.

minimum in centigrade.

Mecca	29	17
Jeddah	29	19
Riyadh	25	09
Dhahran	22	08
Megina	26	12
Taif	23	10
Tabuk	16	03
Turaif	11	05
Arar	14	05
Bisha	25	07
Yanbu	29	14
Abha	19	06

DAMMAM'S main street, Sha're Al-Aam, this week after the downpour that drenched the town.

In next Plan

Trade training to expand

DAMMAM, Jan. 29 (SPA) — Directors of vocational training centers agreed in a meeting recently to increase their enrolments during the Third Five-year Plan.

Discussing Third Plan, which starts this year, they agreed to build 20 new vocational training centers for 26,480 students. About 10,000 trainees are to be graduated in the five years.

Four centers under construction will be completed; in Jizan, Najran, Bisha and Taif. They are expected to take 16,800 students, and graduate 1,000 by the end of the plan. Each will have 120 instructors.

Video shops closed for offending morals

RIYADH, Jan. 29 (SPA) — Minister of Information Dr. Muhammad Abo Yamani has ordered the closure of two video tape shops here Tuesday. The two shops, Video Film in Manfouha and Arab Island in Ibn Dayil were punished for offering materials contravening with morals for sale and hire.

Dr. Yamani ordered strict measures be taken against people who have any hand in distributing such materials, and imprisonment and fines for actually those who distribute them.

Meanwhile, Dr. Yamani said that Qurayyat Tuesday evening received television broadcasts.

New centers will be established in areas where independent vocational institutes exist. They will include Majma'a Sbaqra, Hafr Al-Batin, Rass, Lith, and Kharij. They will take 1,440 students each and graduate 1,600.

The meeting also decided to set up four further mobile centers, with 60 instructors and 840 trainees each.

The meeting also decided to increase numbers of on-the-job training staff. There will be 83 Saudi Arabian instructors. About 1,150 supervisors will be trained to promote on-the-job training in 380 companies. Under the plan, 15,500 workers will be trained.

Three on-the-job training centers will be built in Riyadh, Jeddah and Dammam on the industrial areas. State training staff will collaborate with private institutions.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Education Monday signed of contracts with Saudi Arabian companies to build schools in various parts of the Kingdom.

The contracts, worth a total SR53.3 million, included awards for building seven primary schools in Bisha, Unazah, Qunfuzah, and Najran. Each will have 12 classes.

Three contracts were also signed for building intermediate schools in these areas, and three awards were made for building three primary schools in Riyadh, Bisha and Rabigh.

First semester examinations will meanwhile begin Saturday for women students of Riyadh University.

In Jeddah

Acting governor of Mecca dedicates telephone center

JEDDAH, Jan. 29 (SPA) — Acting Governor of Mecca Prince Saud ibn Abdul Mohsen has dedicated the telephone subscription office here. He was received at the center Monday by Rabih Dahlan, Jeddah director of telephones, and Canadian Ambassador William Jenkins. After cutting a ribbon to open the center, the prince made an inspection tour of the telephone network, the maintenance section, the exchange and its computer.

Afterward, Prince Saud visited Saudi Telephone headquarters here and the training center where many young Saudi Arabians are undergoing intensive courses.

At the end of his tour Prince Saud spoke of his happiness at the high standard of the telephone services which came as result of painstaking efforts by officials to improve the service.

The prince also bailed the training programs which will help achieve self-sufficiency in trained Saudi Arabian personnel.

The prince added that the government was keen to carry out the telephone extension project and for that purpose it has provided the latest technologies.

Jeddah director general Dahlan said that six new telephone exchanges of total capacity of 100,000 lines, will be inaugurated shortly. Three are behind the housing project and Mecca road and the fifth is in the commercial center downtown. The sixth is in the southern part of Jeddah.

Electricity plants to be dedicated

JEDDAH, Jan. 29 (SPA) — Governor of the Eastern Province Prince Abdul Mohsen ibn Jiluwi will dedicate Wednesday Giza electricity plant in the presence of Dr. Gbazi Al-Gosaibi, minister of industry and electricity.

The plant and another one, to be dedicated later, cost SR1.3 billion. Each can generate of 400 megawatts. They will be booked into the main general network of the Saudi Consolidated Electricity Company in the Eastern Province, which has a total capacity of 1,850 megawatts.

The two plants are the first phase of a larger project to feed gas and industrial facilities in Juaymah and the planned Jubail industrial city.

The second phase of the project involves two similar plants, which will cost SR1.5 billion. They will be completed by the end of 1982.

An exchange center has been set up for Jeddah, which has been supplied with modern electronic equipment, including a computer to enable technicians to determine any fault in the shortest possible time.

Speaking about the training center, he said that it was established to qualify Saudi Arabians technically and to achieve complete Saudiization of technical posts.

Dahlan concluded his speech by saying that there are 5,500 lines now operating in Jeddah. The number will be increased to 11,000 by the end of this year, and that there will be 200,000 lines by the end of 1981.

Islamic cities meeting begins

MECCA, Jan. 29 (SPA) — Acting Governor of Mecca Prince Saud ibn Abdul Mohsen opened the conference of the Mayors of Islamic Capitals here Tuesday.

He welcomed the success of efforts to set up an organization of Islamic capitals. The Kingdom was pleased to host the conference, which was yet another expression of its desire to work for the solidarity of the Islamic world.

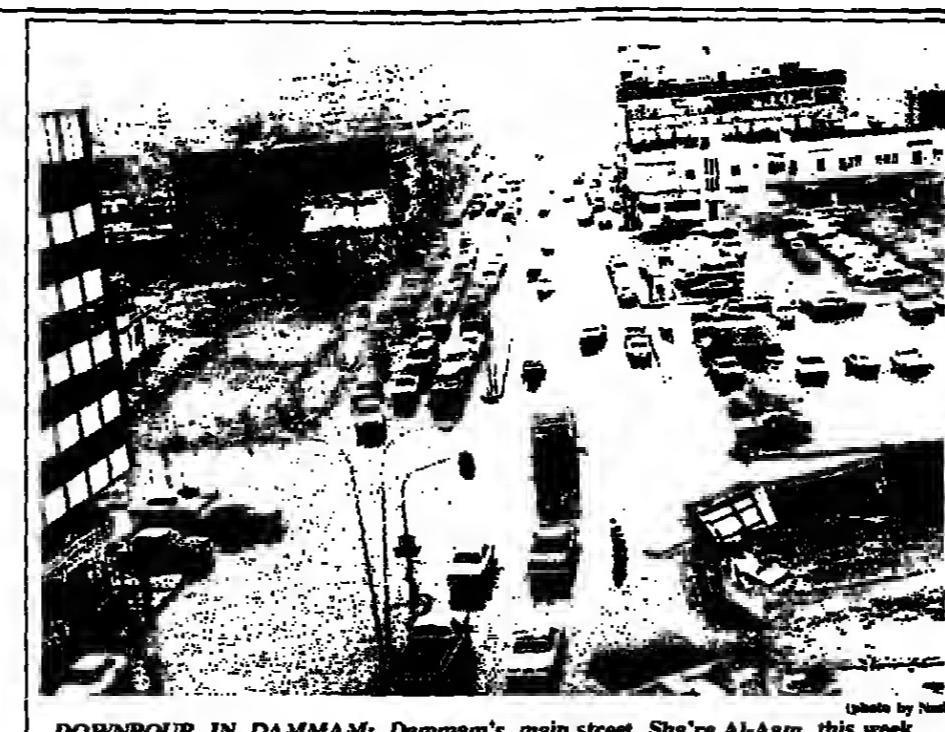
The prince reiterated that the Kingdom is anxious to contribute to the establishment of Islamic institutions, in order to provide means of cooperation and to find solutions to the economic, social and political problems of the Islamic society. It was only through Islamic efforts that the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) had been set up. That later helped in the establishment of the Union of Islamic Banks and the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

He hoped the organization would help solve the problems of Arab towns and safeguard Islamic heritage.

Mayor of Mecca Abdul Qader Koshak highlighted the organization's activities, and said they had increased since its fourth conference in Baghdad in 1974. That discussed relations among Islamic towns and adopted resolutions to reinforce these relations.

The fifth conference, which was held in Rabat in 1977, set up a delegation to establish contacts with the officials of the OIC and the Muslim World League to look into the possibility of setting up an organization of Islamic Capitals.

Mayor of Kuwait Abdul Aziz Al-Adasani spoke for the organization and said the Baghdad conference had discussed and supported its establishment. He thanked the OIC and officials of Arab capitals for their efforts in its establishment.



WEATHER

minimum in centigrade.

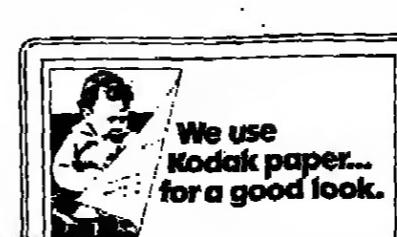
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'Raiders supported by neighboring country'

Tunisia blames Muslim fanatics for attack

KUWAIT, Jan. 29 (Agencies) — Tunisian Foreign Minister Muhammad Faituri accused the fundamentalist Muslim Brotherhood Tuesday with responsibility for Monday's attack on the southern Tunisian town of Gafsa.

"This group is supported by an Arab neighboring country," Faituri, who is attending the Islamic conference to Islamabad, added in an interview with the Kuwait newspaper *Al Qabas*. He did not elaborate.

Faituri said there will be a full statement on the attack after an official investigation is completed.

Reports from Tunis said at least 30 persons were killed and dozens more wounded during clashes between the Tunisian army and a

Fiercely disputed outpost

Israelis quitting Elon Moreh

TEL AVIV, Jan. 29 (R) — Israeli settlers began pulling out of the fiercely disputed Elon Moreh outpost on the West Bank Tuesday. It was the first Jewish settlement to be dismantled in the area in 13 years of Israeli occupation.

The residents, ordered out of their homes by the supreme court following an appeal by Palestinian landowners, drove to a new village several kilometers away.

The Jewish families agreed to move out of Elon Moreh after a long dispute with the government of Prime Minister Menahem Begin, which invested 39 million Israeli pounds (\$1.1 million) in the new site to compensate the settlers.

Opposes talks with PLO

Kennedy advocates stronger Israel

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP) — U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy has committed himself to a secure Israel and President Jimmy Carter's administration was insensitive, inconsistent and incompetent in handling relations with that country.

Kennedy, a candidate for the Democratic Presidential Nomination, criticized what he called Carter's "on-agio, off-again flirtation" with the Palestine Liberation Organization and claimed a Palestinian state in the Middle East would be pro-Soviet and a continuing threat to Israel.

No member of a Kennedy administration will ever negotiate or in any way deal with representatives of a PLO committed to the destruction of Israel," he told an executive meeting of the conference of presidents of major American Jewish organizations Monday.

He said Carter was mishandling policy toward Israel as long ago as October 1977, when a U.S.-Soviet joint communiqué

100-strong commando unit that infiltrated from Algeria and attacked Gafsa.

Algeria has denied any involvement in the attack.

Meanwhile an Arabic broadcast by Tehran Radio, monitored here, expressed strong support for the commandos who carried out the attack claiming they were "Islamic" Tunisian revolutionaries forced to take up arms against the regime of President Habib Bourguiba.

"The Tunisian government's allegation they were terrorists who came across the Algerian border is incorrect," the radio said.

In Tunis, press reports said a number of raiders taken prisoner by the Tunisian security forces during the attack on Gafsa will be tried before the state security court.

The independent Tunisian daily *Le Temps* did not give the exact number of captives but said an advance guard of about 20 dissidents had hidden out in an old quarter of the town to await the main body of the attacking force coming from across the border.

Le Temps reported that during the battle this group took refuge in the town but they were later tracked out and captured by the security forces with the aid of local townspeople.

Following Sunday's battle the government forces in the region have been strengthened and road blocks set up on all roads leading to the frontier to prevent further infiltration or the escape of any stragglers from the raiding party.

In Rabat, the pro-government Moroccan newspaper *Moroc Soir* said in a report of the Gafsa raid:

"Such an attack could have been launched only from outside and the complicity of Algeria is evident, although Algiers expressed 'stupification and regret'."

It added that Col. Qaddafi had spoken recently of "a plan designed to destabilize the Sahara."

In Paris, the daily *Le Monde* said in a dispatch from Tunis that the army had been placed on full alert and that several detachments had been rushed to the region to help track down the remaining commandos.

Io Paris, though, a group calling itself "the Armed Tunisian Resistance" claimed the attack left 300 dead "in the ranks of the repressive structure," meaning the Tunisian army.

The Elon Moreh site was seized by the settlers last June with help from Israeli armed forces. The takeover roused an outcry in Israel and abroad, and the supreme court last October ruled the seizure illegal.

Begin has said he could not accept the Gush demand for legal changes at present while negotiations are going on to grant Palestinians autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

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Economic ties affirmed

Giscard bids fond 'adieu' to India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29 (Agencies) — France's President Valery Giscard d'Estaing concluded his visit to India's capital and departed Tuesday for the port city of Bombay.

In Bombay, the French government demonstrated its interest in expanding trade ties with India by inviting Indian industrialists, commercial and financial leaders to lunch with the president in a skyscraper hotel on the waterfront.

With Giscard were his Foreign Affairs and Trade Ministers, Jean Francois Poncelet and Jean-Francois Deniau. They returned later Tuesday to Paris aboard the presidential DC-8 jetliner.

In New Delhi Monday night, Deniau and Poncelet signed with Indian officials seven economic and technical cooperation agreements covering such diverse activities as animal breeding, coal and aluminum production and solar energy.

Poncelet, meanwhile, denied speculation that a French arms deal was under negotiation with India.

"No, not at all. You know, we are not great defense suppliers," he said in reply to a question, adding, "Not that we would not be willing to do so. This is not being discussed — but it does not mean that it can not or will not come out later," he said.

An Indian reporter asked Poncelet about reports that French Air Force General Francois Mermant, a member of Giscard's staff, had been engaged in talks with India's top military officials. "I do not

know, I have not seen him," Poncelet replied.

The foreign minister also said the two countries had concluded no agreement on nuclear equipment or fuel supplies and that only a general discussion on nuclear energy was held.

Prior to his appearance at the signing, Giscard made a private visit to the Hindu holy city of Benares.

France and India, reacting to world tension of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan said they would hold regular summit meetings in an effort to contribute to peace and international cooperation.

A communiqué issued after talks between Premier Indira Gandhi and Giscard said the two leaders would take all necessary steps to defuse current tensions.

The meetings would take place alternatively in France and India, the communiqué said without specifying how frequently.

Premier Gandhi repeated her warning against the rearming of Pakistan saying the weapons could be used against India.

She was answering French journalists' questions about Britain's plans for supplying arms to Pakistan following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

"When one has arms, one may use them," she told journalists accompanying Giscard on his five-day official visit to India.

"Perhaps," was her reply when asked whether the arms could be used against India.

Gandhi said she hoped the forthcoming visit to India of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and former U.S. Defense Secretary Clark Clifford would contribute to a better understanding of the situation.

Clifford, President Carter's special envoy, is expected here this week and Gromyko on February 12.

In a solemn declaration two days ago, they called on all countries, "particularly the most powerful ones," to recognize the gravity of the situation and refrain from "any action which could intensify great power rivalry and bring back the cold war."

The communiqué said peace and international security could be based only on respect for the sovereignty of all states and the right of each nation to determine its own destiny.

Giscard said in an airport farewell speech to Indian leaders that his visit had achieved the two goals set for it.

He defined these goals as "establishing between our two countries a dialogue corresponding to the role in world affairs" of France and India and "giving the necessary impetus to our economic and technical cooperation."

Indian president Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and other Indian cabinet ministers were present at the airport ceremony which included the review of an honor guard and a 21-gun salute.

British steel strikers defy court ruling

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP) — Miners in the state-owned coal pits got involved in a strike that has crippled British steel production and now is widening into confrontation between organized labor and the law.

Backing a strike for more pay by 110,000 men in the state-owned British Steel Corp., Yorkshire miners refused to

handle deliveries of steel by private steelmakers to collieries and workshops of the National Coal Board.

Simultaneously, private steel plants were being closed by walkouts of an estimated 15,000 men in support of the 26-day-old strike at BSC. The strikers turned around outside the gates of their own mills

and started picketing, obstructing movement of people and goods.

BSC produces 85 per cent of all British-made steel and the private mills account for the rest.

The walkouts defied a ruling Saturday of Lord Denning and two fellow judges in the high court that the private sector must not be dragged into the BSC strike.

Chahal gave no details about the nature of the Libyan support for the IRA nor did he say whether he was referring to talks underway between the British government and political parties in Northern Ireland. The IRA has denounced these talks.

The report made no mention of any move by the academy to expel Sakharov, who is now restricted to the industrial city of Gorky, 250 miles east of Moscow, and barred from any contacts with foreigners.

The academy censured Sakharov once before, in 1973.

His wife, a dissident in her own right, said she doubted officials would let her read any more statements to reporters.

Mrs. Sakharov said she composed the declaration in Moscow according to

Sakharov's instructions, since she feared any document she carried could be seized.

The statement said, "Representatives of the Soviet authorities try to calm international public opinion by saying I will continue my scientific work and am not threatened with criminal charges. But I am prepared to stand before a public and open court. I do not need a gilded cage. I need the right to do my civic duty as my conscience dictates."

The Sakharov statement openly defied the spirit, if not the letter, of the terms of his banishment to Gorky, a city closed to foreigners.

Mrs. Sakharov said the Gorky city prosecutor told Sakharov he could not leave the city limits, meet with foreigners or "criminal elements," or correspond or telephone abroad. The dissident physicist is to report to authorities three times a month.

The Sakharov statement said he thought his criticism of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan was the "main reason for my repression."

In other developments more than 200 leading physicists at the European center for nuclear research announced they have sent a strongly worded telegram to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev condemning the exile of Andrei Sakharov and warning it could have serious repercussions on future contacts between scientists from Eastern and Western Europe.

Libya puts brakes on funding of IRA

MADRID, Jan. 29 (R) — The Libyan Jamahiriya has stopped giving support to Republican guerrillas fighting British rule in Northern Ireland, a senior Libyan official said in Madrid.

Spanish solar energy project generates hope

ALMERIA, Spain, Jan. 29 (R) — Work has just begun on an experimental solar energy complex in Spain's southern Almeria province which experts believe could provide a breakthrough in reducing the world's dependence on oil.

The \$40-million complex, due to start operating in two years, is funded by nine countries from the international energy agency.

The station, which will combine different methods of harnessing the rays of the sun, will have a total output of 1,000 kilowatts — enough to supply a small village.

The site, about 35 km from the city of Almeria, was chosen because of the region's near-desert climate, which gives much of the province a lunar landscape appearance.

Ironically, the opening ceremony took

place against a backdrop of snow-capped hills and threatening clouds during the region's worst winter for more than 30 years.

But IEA officials are confident Almeria will prove the ideal spot for the experiment because of its annual total of around 3,000 sun-hours — double the average of most northern European countries.

The project will comprise two adjoining 500-kilowatt plants, each covering an area roughly equivalent to two soccer pitches.

Operating under identical conditions, the results of what are called the solar farm and solar tower systems can be exactly compared and evaluated by the IEA scientists.

If the project proves successful the IEA will go ahead with plans to build a station 10 times more powerful in the United States.

The solar farm uses rows of curving concentrating mirrors, which focus the sun's rays on a series of pipes containing oil as its constantly recycled working fluid.

The oil, reaching a temperature of 295-degrees centigrade, will drive a steam turbine which generates the electricity.

IEA projects manager Wilfried Grasse said solar experts agreed this system was most suited to small agricultural projects as 500 kilowatts appeared to be its maximum practical output.

But the solar tower system, comprised of circular rows of around 100 flat mirrors pointing towards an elevated boiler, could easily be used in larger plants.

The huge mirrors, about four times the height of a man, can track the sun as it rises and moves across the sky, unlike the less mobile solar farm mirrors.

Grasse said the solar tower system, which supplies super-heated liquid sodium to power the generator, held the most promise for future industrial needs.

"With the rising price of oil, this kind of solar system should be comparable in cost to most other energy sources by the mid-1990s," he said.

The electricity supplied by the Almeria project, which is situated near a prototype Spanish government solar plant, will be used to boost the local grid during its expected 10-year life-span.

The Paris-based IEA, formed in 1974 after the first leap in oil prices, set out to investigate alternative energy sources. It comprises most west European countries, the United States, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

IEA Deputy Director Leslie Boxer said the 20 IEA countries have a budget of more than one billion dollars for 48 projects throughout the world.

Chinese ban new year's bonuses

PEKING, Jan. 29 (R) — The government has banned payment of traditional Chinese new year bonuses for workers this year which would have been due next month, the People's Daily reported today.

"The state council has decided that all enterprises, companies and state organs are forbidden to grant end-of-year bonuses at the spring festival (Chinese New Year)," it said in a front-page article.

Some organizations ignored a ban last month on bonuses at the end of the calendar year, it said. They had granted them in disguised forms such as relief allowances and assistance payments to needy families.

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Exiled for Afghan criticism Sakharov leaks statement

MOSCOW, Jan. 29 (R) — Dissident Physicist Andrei Sakharov said he was exiled last week to a provincial city because he had condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

In a typewritten statement read to a Moscow press conference by his wife Yelena, the 58-year-old Nobel Peace Laureate accused the Soviet government of being responsible for current East-West friction.

Soon after the press conference, the official Tass News Agency and Moscow television reported that the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences, of which he is a full member, had met to condemn Sakharov.

According to the Tass, the academy chiefs said his actions had helped heighten international tension by counteracting the Soviet Union's "policy for peace and its struggle for limiting arms."

The report made no mention of any move by the academy to expel Sakharov, who is now restricted to the industrial city of Gorky, 250 miles east of Moscow, and barred from any contacts with foreigners.

The academy censured Sakharov once before, in 1973.

His wife, a dissident in her own right, said she doubted officials would let her read any more statements to reporters.

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U.N. needs overhaul, leader says

MANILA, Philippines Jan. 29 (API) — Delegates from more than 50 countries began a month-long meeting on how to strengthen the United Nations amid criticisms it was a useless instrument for defusing threats to world peace such as the Iranian and Afghanistan crises.

In a speech to members of a special U.N. committee, Philippines Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo described the world body as being in such a state of disarray and weakness that it made joining the arms race "the wisest, if dismaying, course to follow" in an already troubled world.

Then in a televised interview, Romulo attacked the organization he helped found 35 years ago as "useless," citing its inability to impose sanctions against Iran for the takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and against the Soviet Union for its armed intervention in Afghanistan.

"There was an overwhelming majority in the general assembly and in the security council to do certain things they wanted done," Romulo said. "The United Nations could not do anything. It would seem that if the United Nations is improved in some of its provisions, then it will not be as...useless as it appeared after these two important events."

Romulo referred to resort by the Soviet Union to its veto powers in blocking the provision of sanctions in the Security Council recently.

The special U.N. committee is studying possible amendments to the U.N. charter, including provisions covering the veto powers of China, Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Although the committee's recommendations are not binding and it is doubted meaningful changes can be made in the charter because the major powers, who contribute most of U.N. funds, are not likely to agree to revisions that could undermine their interests, Romulo nevertheless urged the delegates to come up with concrete proposals.

Romulo said the U.N. Organization was so weak that governments tended not to think of it as the key element in solving the world's problems.

Romulo specifically urged the delegates to concentrate their discussions on how to establish an impartial and effective mechanism for the peaceful settlement of disputes and a workable design for a collective world security system.

That system, Romulo added, was needed to "fill the gap left when the concept of maintenance of peace by a few, by a concert of great powers collapsed."

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131 for seven and a day to go

Australians near defeat in Adelaide

ADELAIDE, Jan. 29 (AP) — Australia faced defeat on the final day of the third Test against the West Indies at Adelaide Oval Tuesday.

Set the monumental task of scoring 574 runs in 545 minutes in its second innings to win, Australia had lost 131 for seven at the close of the fourth day.

The West Indies batted through its second innings to 448 with Alvin Kallicharran scoring 106 to record his seventh Test century.

West Indies, 328 in the first innings, had led by 125 after dismissing Australia for 203.

Victory to the West Indies looks certain and when it comes it will be sweet revenge for captain Clive Lloyd who led the team when it suffered a 5-1 defeat to Australia in 1975-76.

But Lloyd was in an unbeatable position in the current series with a one-nil lead before this Test.

Ian Chappell failed again.

Dismissed for two in the first innings he was out in the second after one scoring stroke.

It was a dangerous book shot off Michael Holding which went perilously close to wicket keeper Derek Murray and on to the fine leg boundary.

Holding's next delivery was a similar ball at which Chappell swung, got a fine edge and was caught by Murray.

Julian Wiener also went early.

Out for three in the first innings he managed to reach eight in the second before being bowled out an innocuous bat and was caught at the wicket.

Greg Chappell played a spectacular short-lived innings for 31 before being trapped lbw by Colin Croft bowling round the wicket.

Earlier he had been given the benefit of the doubt in a near run out.

Bruce Laird had played a shot into the cover and Chappell, then six was almost run out when Holding threw down the stumps at the strikers end.

Laird again showed his undoubted courage by defying the bowling for 74 minutes for 36 runs.

Kim Hughes, who gave a hard chance to Garner at gully off Colin Croft before he had

scored, became the third lbw victim when dismissed by Garner.

Border sparred outside the off stump and was caught at second slip.

The West Indies, which began its second innings with an overnight score of 303 for four, Tuesday added 145 runs for the loss of the six remaining wickets.

Kallicharran, who started the day with 56, played a faultless innings to reach 106 after batting for 223 minutes and hitting 16 fours.

With Clive Lloyd he added 67 in 54 minutes for the sixth wicket.

Lloyd was dropped by Greg Chappell at first slip off the bowling of Geoff Dymock and went on to score 40 before being caught on the leg side by Marsh.

Kallicharran's innings ended when he chopped a ball from Ashley Mallett into his stumps.

Dymock was rewarded for his persistence by finishing with five for 104 after taking the last four West Indies wickets to fall.

In Canberra, England opening batsman Wayne Larkins forced his back into contention with a fighting 90 to steer England to a surprise eight wicket win over New South Wales on the final day of their three day match Tuesday.

Larkins, who was out for a duck in the first innings, may have played his way into the England team for the third Test against Australia in Melbourne on Feb. 1 after Tuesday's innings.

The tourists grabbed victory with 24 overs left in the last hour after spending most of the match on the defensive.

England were set 250 runs to win in 205 minutes and after a slow start the scoring rate accelerated to give them an easy victory.

New South Wales resumed at one for 11 in their second innings after England were all out for 203 Monday in reply to New South Wales' first innings score of 212 for seven declared.

Doug Walters, New South Wales skipper, was planning to declare his innings around lunch but tight bowling by England delayed the closure until half an hour after the interval.

In F.A. Cup

Tiny Bury draws Liverpool

LONDON, Jan. 29 (R) — Bury, enjoying its best performance in the English Football Association Cup for 48 years, was given a daunting task when the draw for the fifth round was made here.

The Third Division club, which has reached the last 16 for the first time since 1932, is away to Liverpool, the favorite and First Division champions, on Feb. 16.

The draw produced little luck for the smaller clubs, with Chester, also from the third, away to First Division Ipswich and Division Three Carlisle, if it wins a replay against Wrexham, faces a trip to First Division Everton.

Arsenal, the holder, travels to Bolton, which sacked manager Ian Greaves shortly before the draw because of the club's poor performances in the league. It is bottom of the First Division.

Third Division Blackburn, which knocked out First Division Coventry on Saturday, has a further chance of giant killing. It will meet Aston Villa if the Division One side wins a replay with Cambridge.

Liverpool is bidding for an F.A. Cup, League Cup, League irelie. The bookies make the Merseysiders 7 to 4 favorites for the Cup.

Tiny Bury has won only three away matches this season, but manager Dave Connor was satisfied with the draw.

"Marvellous," he said. "It looks a daunting task, but it will be a tremendous experience

for some of the young kids in our team."

Howard Kendall, manager of Third Division Blackburn, was equally pleased with his draw.

"It's our third home game on the trot in the cup, and we are very happy about that," he said. "We are in the middle of a good run at the moment and are not too worried about Cambridge or Aston Villa."

Chester player-manager Alan Oakes was disappointed that his club was paired with 1978 Cup winner Ipswich.

"I'm disappointed for our supporters, it is a long way to travel."

As world champion

Hope operation may end career

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP) — World light-middleweight boxing champion Maurice Hope of Britain was recovering in London Monday after an operation for an eye condition that threatens his career.

Hope is suffering from a hole in the retina of his right eye — the injury flared up suddenly last week. Antigua-born Hope, 29, has been world champion for just 10 months.

He was set to defend his title against Tony Chiavaroni of Kansas City at Wembley on March 4. That match is definitely off and fears are growing that Hope might not fight again.

Terry Lawless, Hope's manager, said Monday: "MO (Maurice) has had the opera-

tion and it appears to be successful. We are happy and hopeful but there is not point in too much optimism."

In Phoenix, Arizona, meanwhile, "Danny Little Red" Lopez, the World Boxing Council's featherweight champion, will dedicate his title defense Saturday to one of the 50 Americans being held hostage at the U.S. Embassy in Iran.

Lopez will face Salvador Sanchez, the WBC's No. one-ranked featherweight challenger.

The fight will be dedicated to Marine Sgt. Jimmy Lopez, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Lopez, will be special guests at ringside.

The boxer is not related to the family.

Fight promoter Bob Hudson said an American flag would be draped over an empty seat at the ringside to signify the absence of Jimmy Lopez, now in his 87th day of captivity in Tehran.

British want cash in athletes' prizes

LONDON, Jan. 29 (R) — British track field officials will propose at the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) Congress in Moscow in July that athletes be paid cash prizes.

IAAF rules restrict athletes to receiving prizes up to the value of \$ 250.

The British Amateur Athletic Board's (BAAB) proposals to change longstanding amateur rules would allow athletes to receive cash prizes, except in international matches, and to receive a return from advertising if the money is paid through the national athletics body.

David Shaw, secretary of the baab, said Monday: "This represents a jump forward but our main concern is that it should be a controlled jump."

It is essential that in any move towards so-called open athletics that governing bodies keep control.

The BAAB has avoided any reference to the money limits which could be paid to athletes.

"All we are trying to do at the moment is to get the subject an international airing," Shaw added. "It could be that in Moscow delegates to the IAAF will say that they are well satisfied with what exists. But it will be useful to establish which way we are going."

The BAAB has suggested that the IAAF should lay down the limits on prize money, that it should not apply to international appearances and that control would be needed to ensure athletes did not desert their country's interests in favor of lucrative meetings.

On the question of appearance money Shaw said: "It is something of an emotive issue. We are looking to set up a situation where it is reduced in significance even if it cannot be eradicated."

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APPEAL: Bob Taylor (right), England's wicketkeeper, appeals for a run out decision as New South Wales batsman Trevor Chappell just makes it to safety in the Canberra game that ended Tuesday.

McEnroe untested

Dibbs, Fibak through in Richmond tennis

RICHMOND, Virginia, Jan. 29 (AP) —

Fourth-seeded Eddie Dibbs avenged an upset and sixth-ranked Wojciech Fibak of Poland was an easy winner Monday night in the opening round of the 15th annual Richmond Tennis Classic.

Dibbs rallied for a 5-7, 7-6 (7-5), 6-1 decision over Butch Walts in a two-hour match after Fibak advanced with a 6-4, 6-2 triumph over Kevin Curran, the South African who won the 1979 NCAA championship at the University of Texas.

In the second-set tiebreaker, Walts was two points away from sidelining Dibbs, but the No. four seed won three straight points, ending the set with a forehand passing shot.

Fibak had no difficulty in the third set, breaking Walts' serve in the fourth and sixth games. Walts had 17 service aces, but 16 came in the first two sets.

The Polish veteran broke Curran in the first game of the opening set, and the two held service the rest of the way. Fibak broke twice

for a 5-1 lead in the second set. Curran held his serve in the seventh game, but Fibak then served out for the match.

Top-seeded John McEnroe, favored to succeed the absent Bjorn Borg as Richmond champion, was one of five ranked players to have had their first tests Tuesday.

American Roscoe Tanner, seeded second and a late entry, will not play his first-round match until Wednesday.

In Seattle, fourth-seeded Virginia Wade survived a king-sized scare to nip unranked Caroline Stoll 7-5, 7-5 Monday night in the opening round of a women's professional tennis tournament.

In the day's only other matches involving seeded players, No. two Tracy Austin easily disposed of a nervous Mary Lou Platke 6-0, 6-1 in 21 minutes, and No. seven Virginia Ruzici of Romania whipped Ruta Gerulitis 6-4, 6-1.

Wade took an early 4-2 lead in the first



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STICKING TO PRINCIPLES

The repercussions of the developments in Afghanistan will be wide and will last for a long time. Indeed, one could say that the events in that unfortunate country serve to symbolize a change in the whole trend of international relations. A new, dangerous phase is starting, and it is fitting that the Arab countries should face its uncertainties by reiterating the principles upon which their policies are to be based.

The first of such principles is the categorical rejection of foreign interference in any country's affairs. This is derived directly from the Arab experience, which has been, since the beginning of this century, one of the search for and the consolidation of independence against foreign interference and domination. Their major battle, that against the Zionist aggressor, is one in which the independent identity of the Palestinian people is at stake.

The second stemming from the above, is that relations to other countries ought to be always based on quality and mutuality of interests. Arabs, in other words, should steer clear of treaties and agreements which would limit their freedom to maneuver in pursuit of their national interests.

Arab lands, it must be made clear to all, is not an arena for the struggle among the superpowers. Many Arab states have in the past been dragged into struggles which were not their own. But the lesson seems to have been learned.

An even harder lesson to learn, but one which is necessary if we are to meet the challenge of the new phase successfully, is that of the priority of the internal front over the external one. External enemies have their real strength in our disunity and internal weakness. Within each of the Arab countries, and then within the collective, a balance between development and stability has to be found; with the need for modernization married to a sense of justice for all. Only then can divisive ideologies be defeated.

Finally, while paying careful attention to developments in areas vital to the Arab world, areas such as Afghanistan or Iraq, the Arab countries must not for a moment forget that their first priority is the struggle against Israel and Zionism in the cause of Palestine and the Palestinian people. This is the concern which has to override and determine every other.

Nightmares mar Mexico's oil dream

By Hugh O'Shaughnessy

Like a cautious and conservative man who has just won top prize in a lottery, Mexico is feeling its way after becoming one of the world's most important oil producers.

Euphoria at the thought of the billions of dollars from oil exports is heavily tinged with forebodings. Just over three years ago Mexico was facing financial disaster. The country was spending far more than it was earning, inflation was climbing and the Mexican peso, which had been a strong and stable currency for decades, was tottering.

When the government allowed it to be devalued at the end of 1975 it lost half its value overnight. European and U.S. diplomats looked on the mess with sardonic pity and made disparaging remarks about Latin incompetence.

This year Mexico will be exporting nearly one million barrels of oil a day, not to mention vast quantities of natural gas, and the queue of U.S. and European supplicants waiting on Mexico's doorssteps for the privilege of being allowed to buy crude oil at \$ 32 a barrel is growing.

Japanese and Israelis are doing their best to ingratiate themselves with the country which could be sitting on huge oil and gas supplies.

Investors who in 1967 were rushing to take their last cent out of Mexico are now flocking back. Oil and gas exports this year should be worth more than \$ 10 billion or about \$ 150 for each of the 66 million Mexicans. Washington, once dismissive of Mexico, is doing its best to persuade the Mexicans to turn on the taps faster and supply a thirsty U.S. with the fuel that is becoming daily more difficult to buy in the Middle East.

But Mexico has set a production ceiling, no more than 2.25 million barrels a day of oil till 1982, and is not disposed to budge from that figure. Talking to me the other day in his residence of Los Pinos, President Jose Lopez Portillo repeated that Mexico would not raise its production limits.

"It would be nonsensical to twist our oil output merely to satisfy disorderly bilateral demands from the region," he said. In less diplomatic language, Mexico was not going to work its oil wells just to suit the whim of the U.S.

Mexico owes no favors to the Colossus of the North. In 1848 an expanding U.S. seized more than half the country — territory that now comprises California, Oregon, New Mexico and more besides. U.S. troops have several times invaded — the last time in 1917 — and Washington has used diplomatic and business pressure when it has not used its soldiers. The lot of millions of Mexican emigrants who have gone to work in the U.S. has often been a cruel and underpaid one.

Now Mexico has hit the jackpot, the government is determined that it, rather than the U.S., or indeed anyone else, should be the first to benefit. A U.S. government complaint that Mexico had raised its oil price too high — to \$ 32 a barrel — has brought instant riposte.

Not the least remarkable was the comment of Gen. Felix Galvan, the defense secretary, that Mexico should spend more on the military defense of its oil wealth. No Mexican needed to be told whom the general regarded as the potential aggressor.

Other nightmares that mar the oil dream range from the danger that oil money will debauch the country to a further worsening of pollution. Gasoline has already helped to make this city into one of the world's unhealthiest.

Will not the oil, too, have a disastrous effect on Mexico's industry and its agriculture? Many economists argue that if successive Mexican governments are not extremely clever the new oil will produce so much inflation that the price of Mexican exports other than oil will be unconquerable.

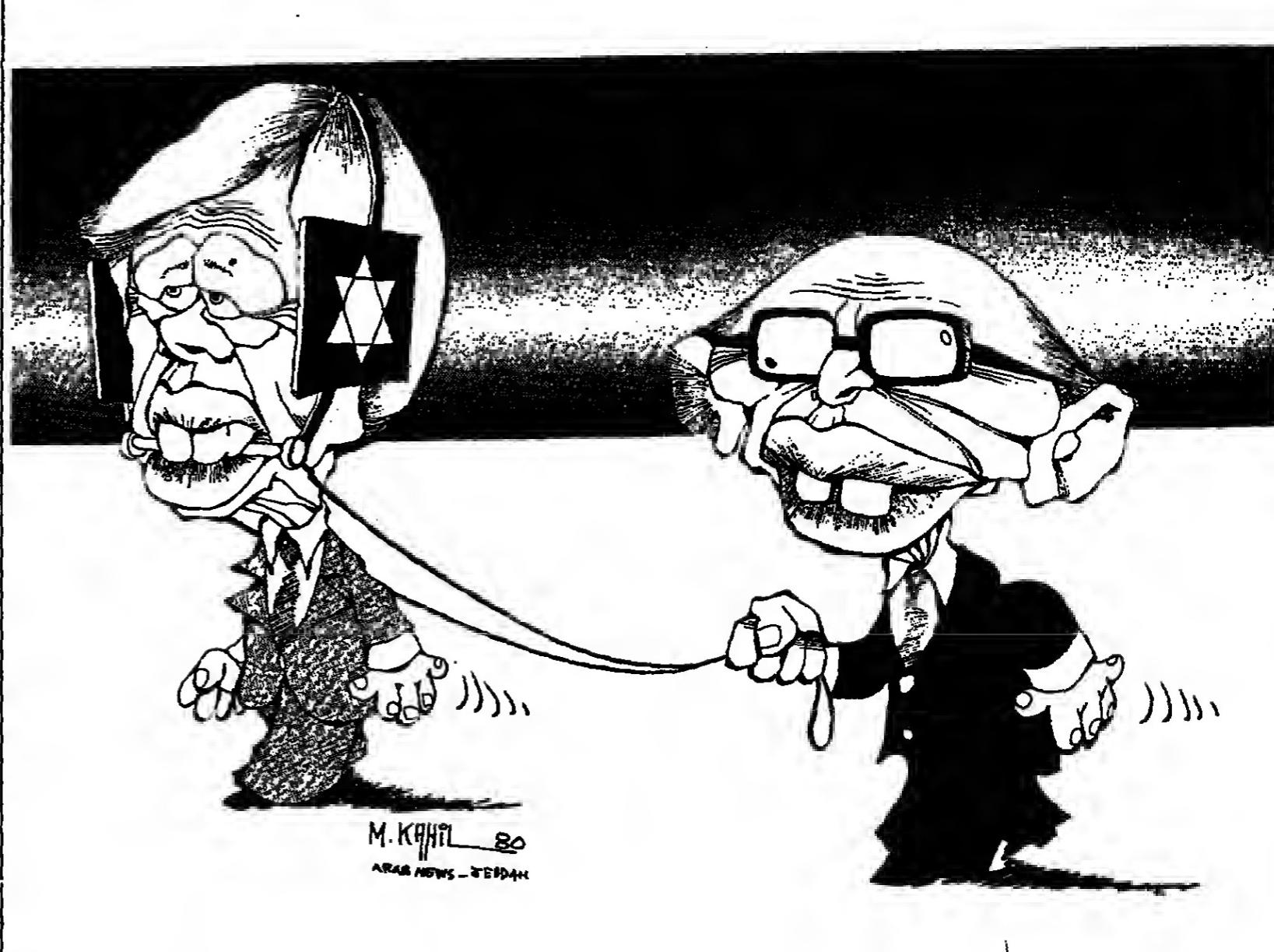
Nor they say, will the capital-intensive oil industry provide the new jobs needed by a developing country like Mexico, where one-third of the workforce is already idle.

Will not the lure of easy jobs in the oilfields draw more and more people from the land so that the country, which already has to import millions of tons of food every year, will become even less able to feed itself? And will not that in turn mean that Mexico is forced to become even more dependent on the U.S. and its exports of grain?

Most importantly, is not the oil going to widen the gap between the few Mexicans who are immensely wealthy and the tens of millions who live on or below the poverty line? Can the government change the pattern of development — where resources go to the wealthy and the lot of the poorest never seems to improve greatly — and use the oil money to help society change for the better?

These and other questions are exercising the minds of thinking Mexicans as the oil wealth rolls in. They console themselves with the thought that if there is anything worse than having the oil money it can only be not having it. — (OFNS)

arabnews



Military dominate Afghanistan regime

By Ian Mather

KABUL — The new Soviet-sponsored government of Afghanistan has a strong military flavor, indicating the key role that will be assigned to the armed forces in the forthcoming struggle with the rebels.

There are four armed services chiefs in the seven-man presidium of the revolutionary council, the highest state authority, 12 in the revolutionary council itself, and nine in the 36-person central committee of the People's Democratic Party.

Diplomats here see the new government as a mixture of civilian politicians and the military, on the model of Algeria, but think some of the personalities involved have formed alliances that may prove uneasy, leading to further eruptions.

After Babrak Karmal, who is general secretary of the central committee and effective ruler, the strong man is Assadullah Sarwari, also an ex-military man, who later became notorious as head of the former Afghan secret police organization, Kam.

Sarwari, a tall man with a large moustache, is now deputy prime minister, a member of the politburo and vice-president of the revolutionary council, and is thus on all three of the ruling bodies of the state.

The composition of the government clearly reflects the defeat of the Khalq (People) wing of the party at the hands of its rival Parcham (Banner)

section. Hundreds of jailed Parchams have been released and hundreds of Khalquis either killed or imprisoned.

Three new members of the government were in prison on the night of the overthrow of the Amin government by the Russians on Dec. 27.

Sultan Ali Kishimand, who is now a vice-president of the revolutionary council and a deputy prime minister, and Maj.-Gen. Abdul Qader, now a presidium member, had been sentenced to death under Amin and had their sentences commuted to 30 years. Lt.-Col. Muhammad Rafic, the new defense minister, was also given a prison sentence under Amin.

Three other members of the new government were members of the Taraki government, which Amin overthrew. They were sacked by Amin and probably sought refuge in the Soviet embassy. They are Sayed Muhammad Gulabzai, minister of the interior, Sher Jan Madooryar, transport minister, and Lt.-Col. Muhammad Aslem Watanjar, who commanded the tank column in the Communist coup against the Daoud regime in April 1978.

Others had been reduced in status by Amin and given ambassadorships. Babrak himself was ambassador in Prague, where he was able to join the Russians in plotting the overthrow of Amin in com-

plete safety.

Nur Ahmad Nur, a member of the politburo and of presidium, and thus another key figure, was ambassador in Washington. The only woman in the government is Anahita Ratebzad, a divorcee and a close friend of Babrak. She is now education minister after being ambassador in Prague.

Ratebzad, an ideologue and a woman of great charm, is a feminist and supporter of programs to encourage adult literacy, and female literacy in particular, despite the fact that one cause of unrest in villages under previous Communist regimes was heavy resistance to female education courses by traditional tribal chiefs.

Babrak himself is regarded as ambitious, charismatic and a brilliant orator. His inept performance at the first press conference he gave to Western journalists is something of a puzzle, but may have been the result of the close presence of Soviet advisers.

He was born in 1929, the son of a major-general, and brought up as a member of the Kabul elite. He went to law school in Kabul and was later imprisoned for four years in a purge of leftists. His split with Taraki was regarded as personal rather than ideological, Taraki being a man of humble origins and of quiet temperament. (OFNS)

Keeping up 'independence' under apartheid

(Editor's Note: The tribal homelands (Bantustans) of South Africa form the cornerstone of apartheid. The writer outlines their background and prospects.)

By Stanley Uys

By making every African a citizen of one or other homeland, whether he lives there or not, the rulers of South Africa have excluded the entire African population from political power-sharing in the rest of the country.

The homelands are based on the remnants of the old tribal lands. Eventually, they will cover 13.7 percent of South Africa — for 19,369,000 Africans; 86.3 per cent of the country is reserved for 4,365,000 whites, plus 2,432,000 coloreds (people of mixed descent) and 765,000 Asians.

There are 10 homelands. Three have become "independent" states: Transkei (October 1976), Bophuthatswana (December 1977) and Venda (September 1979). The other seven are "self-governing": KwaZulu, Ciskei, Gazankulu, KaNgwane, Lebowa, QwaQwa and South Ndebele.

Some of the "self-governing" homelands, like Ciskei, are willing to accept independence. Others, like Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's KwaZulu, do not want it at any price. They say accepting independence would mean selling the African's birthright: his

claim to a share of South Africa as a whole — not only its political institutions, but also its wealth.

Homelands that have accepted independence have their own parliaments, prime ministers, national flags and anthems, diplomats and so forth.

Economically, though, they are tied to Pretoria's apron strings, and are jeered at as "puppets" by most black political leaders.

The following figures give the actual populations of a sample of homelands and, in parentheses, the number working in the "white areas": Bophuthatswana: 1,222,000 (938,900); Transkei: 2,434,000 (1,598,200); KwaZulu: 2,811,400 (2,354,000); QwaQwa: 92,900 (1,652,100).

All the homelands, except QwaQwa, are fragmented. The Transkei, with the largest contiguous area, is split in two: Bophuthatswana, once broken up into 19 parts, is still separated into six; KwaZulu is meant to be reduced from 44 parts to 10; Lebowa from 13 to 6.

Three academics (Professors Butler, Rotberg and Adams) wrote in an article published in the United States recently: "It would be difficult to find an African leader, traditional or modern, who regards the present borders of the homelands as legitimate, the size of the homelands as sufficient, or the fragmented quality of the homelands as satisfactory."

Conditions are only marginally different today, in spite of Pretoria's efforts to encourage agricultural,

saudi press review

A variety of headlines on the Islamabad Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference appeared in newspapers Tuesday. In a lead story, *Al Jadid* highlighted the conference's call for Moscow to withdraw its invading forces from Afghanistan. *Al Riyad* led with a report on five draft resolutions the conference proposed in connection with the total withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan. *Oka* said that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan had taken place with the knowledge of the United States. *Al Medina* quoted a representative of the Afghan Muslim fighters as saying: "We have given 300,000 martyrs and we shall not hesitate to give more." *Al Jadid* highlighted the Council of Ministers' meeting as its lead story, quoting Crown Prince Fahd as saying that continuous support will be available for the development of North Yemen. All the newspapers splashed the

proceedings of the Islamabad conference on their front pages treating it from different angles. In an exclusive front-page story, *Al Jadid* quoted Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal as saying that it would be a mistake for anyone to differentiate between sports and politics. It also highlighted Morocco's welcome of Arab mediation in the Sahara issue. *Al Jadid* gave front page treatment to the reported entry of an Israeli armed brigade into South Lebanon, while *Oka* front-paged a report on the Israeli Council of Ministers' discussion of the budget amid sharp differences among the ministers and labor strikes.

The Kuwaiti newspaper reports on the Arab Arms Industry Organization's production of Mirage-111 aircraft and "Krotal" rockets in the near future appeared prominently in *Al Jadid*, which also highlighted the

working against Islamic interests. The paper agreed with Prince Saud that the Soviet Union's present attitude required the Islamic states to take a firm and resolute stand to confront the challenges. It said that any move considers the higher interests of the Islamic nation must be based on a unified stance. It is a cherished goal which the Islamabad conference is called upon to achieve, said the paper.

In an editorial, *Al Jadid* expressed satisfaction with the deliberations of the Islamabad conference on the method of confronting the Soviet challenge. The trend of the conference indicated that the world has now reached a stage of practical action against the challenges, it said. The paper hoped the Islamic states will take effective steps to throw back the Communist invasion from the Afghan Muslims.

Al Medina expressed concern over the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel. It said that the Egyptian move was too less significant than those emanating from the Soviet aggression on Afghanistan.

The paper said that the Arab and Islamic war against the Communist invasion was as serious as the Egyptian government's move toward normalization of its relations with the Israeli enemy had been aimed at humiliating the Muslims and hurting the interests of Islam. The paper felt that the dangers of the Egyptian move were no less significant than those emanating from the Soviet aggression on Afghanistan.

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arab news Features

The fascination of pretty rocks

By Jean Grant

DHARAHAN — In the alley which runs past some of the expensive jewelry shops of old Al Khobar kneels an old Yemeni in kaffiyeh and winter robe. Within his reach lie a few hundred gemstones. Arabia's fiery Qaysuma diamonds, Afghanistan's speckled lapis lazuli, Yemen's agates, "topaz," goldstones, moonstones, turquoise and garnets. At prayer time, the merchant folds the carpets over so that only a small mound is a clue to the gems beneath, and leaving them undisturbed, goes off to pray.

The fancy shops in this alley are often empty, but in front of this man, who refused to divulge his name, there is always an eager crowd drawn by the glitter of stones in the sunlight. A soldier watches nonchalantly as customers crouch on the ground and examine the stones.

Twenty riyals will buy a well-polished and faceted Qaysuma diamond or a cut stone of lapis lazuli, and SR 100 will purchase a small handful of gemstones.

Five miles away from the commercial hub-hub of Al Khobar, lives Dr. Don Johnson, gemologist and professor of geology at Dhahran's University of Petroleum and Minerals (UPM). In a recent address to a UPM audience he listed beauty, and durability as the requirements for a gemstone.

"No one wants to bother with a stone that he personally does not feel is beautiful. And if everyone can have a certain stone, then no one wants it."

Diamonds, emeralds, sapphires, and rubies are expensive because they are rare. Stones more easily found, such as agate and smoky quartz, are cheap.

Gems are sold by weight, measured by the carat which is one-fifth of a gram. The carat is not to be confused with the term karat, spelled with "a k," which is a measure of the purity of gold, 24 karat being unalloyed gold.

The prices of gems, Dr. Johnson says, increase rapidly with weight. "If one carat costs \$ 1,000, then you might logically think that a 2 carat stone of the same quality would be valued at \$ 2,000, but it is likely to be listed in the region of \$ 4,000, while a 4 carat stone would cost in the vicinity of \$ 16,000. And once one goes beyond 3 or 4 carats in size, the price goes up at a staggering rate so that by the time you ask for quotes on a 20, 30, or 40 carat stone of good quality, you find that there is no price apart from whatever you can work out with the seller."

Even when one pays a fair price for stones, jewelry is not a particularly good investment. This is because the customer normally has to buy at retail and sell at wholesale unless he is lucky enough to sell to another person.

"The stone has to appreciate more than the jeweler's markup before you get a penny," explains Johnson.

The rate of appreciation would have to be very fast indeed to compensate for the mar-

kup which is around 150 to 200 per cent for small stones and 50 per cent for large ones. The higher markup on smaller stones means one does best in investing in the larger stones.

One change in the jewelry market over recent years is that the great divide between precious and semi-precious stones is no longer as clear-cut as it used to be. In the late 1800s and early part of this century only diamonds, rubies, sapphires, emeralds and some opals were classed as precious stones. All others were dismissed as semi-precious. Now the sharp price break between precious and semi-precious stones has blurred considerably.

Diamonds remain the most valuable stone.

Near Abha are beryl crystals, varieties of which are emerald and aquamarine and close to Taif, Johnson has seen scattered crystals of garnet.

Although the Kingdom has not yet been thoroughly explored for gemstones, anyone who has been here for some time has heard of Qaysuma diamonds. Hunting for these near the settlement of Qaysuma on the tapline 250 kilometers north of Dhahran has been an adventure since the time of the early Americans. You search for the Qaysuma diamonds at dawn by walking facing the sun which reflects off the stones. Later on in the day, the rough surface of these lumps, which are sometimes as big as hen eggs does not shine,

Over a period of 3½ years, I must have evaluated more than 50 stones using this method." Dr. Johnson adds wryly, "I never had one sink on me."

A popular material used to make fake diamonds is cubic zirconia. It is the most realistic and most handsome of the fakes. Natural white zircons have always been sold as substitutes for diamonds, but now a different crystal form of the material is used. It is so like a diamond that many jewelers have been fooled, mainly because its dispersion and index of refraction are similar to those of the natural diamond. An accurate determination of its specific gravity, however, will expose it as a fake.

Misnomers abound. The very large, perfect



but only so long as one is dealing with small and medium weight stones. Once the weight exceeds one carat, a clear well-colored emerald is the most valuable of stones. An emerald of five to 10 carats is worth many times more than a diamond of comparable weight. The ruby takes second place in value among the large stones, the diamond follows in third place and sapphires, true alexandrites and topaz are close behind.

Most nations have a few gems and Saudi Arabia is no exception. Low grade amethyst has been found on the western side of the Kingdom.

Amazonite has also been found, as has peridot, but of small crystals and low quality. Dr. Johnson remembers a geologist friend telling him where gem quality peridot was to be found. A field trip was planned, but when Johnson called after an absence from the Kingdom, he learned his friend had died. The knowledge of the spot where the rich and rare gem lay hidden died with him.

and it is easy to tread on them without recognizing them.

Stones similar to the Qaysuma diamond are found near Khamis Mushayt in the rugged hills of the Asir.

The Qaysuma diamond, however, is a misnomer. It is not a diamond at all but a colorless variety of quartz known in the gem trade as rock crystal or rhinestone.

Dr. Johnson worked some years ago in Zambia and Liberia, famous diamond smuggling areas.

"Every few days someone would bring me a stone he had bought or was thinking about buying and ask me to determine whether it was true or fake. So I developed a simple test. Diamonds have a density 3.48 times as heavy as water. Most materials used to imitate diamonds are much lighter. So I found a liquid — methylene iodide — with a density of 3.32. When ever anyone brought me a stone, I would drop it in the liquid. If the stone floated, it couldn't possibly be a diamond.

"rubies" throughout history have all been spinels. Goldstone, one of the stones on the carpet of the Al Khobar merchant, is really a synthetic developed by the Italians through a process which distributes tiny crystals of copper through the glass. Smoky quartz, "a dime a dozen" according to Johnson, is widely sold as topaz, even innocently by merchants who have never seen true topaz, which is so rare that it is in the price range of rubies and sapphires.

The Alexandrites sold throughout the Middle East and especially in Egypt are imitations.

"They are essentially synthetic corundum colored like alexandrites," says Johnson.

Genuine alexandrite changes color from a very dark green in daylight to a strawberry red under artificial light. The imitation changes from a blue color in daylight to a purplish red under artificial light. This is one instance when it is easy to distinguish between real and fake.

Introducing the all new 1980 Corolla.**"Toyota Corolla just keeps getting better...like me!"**

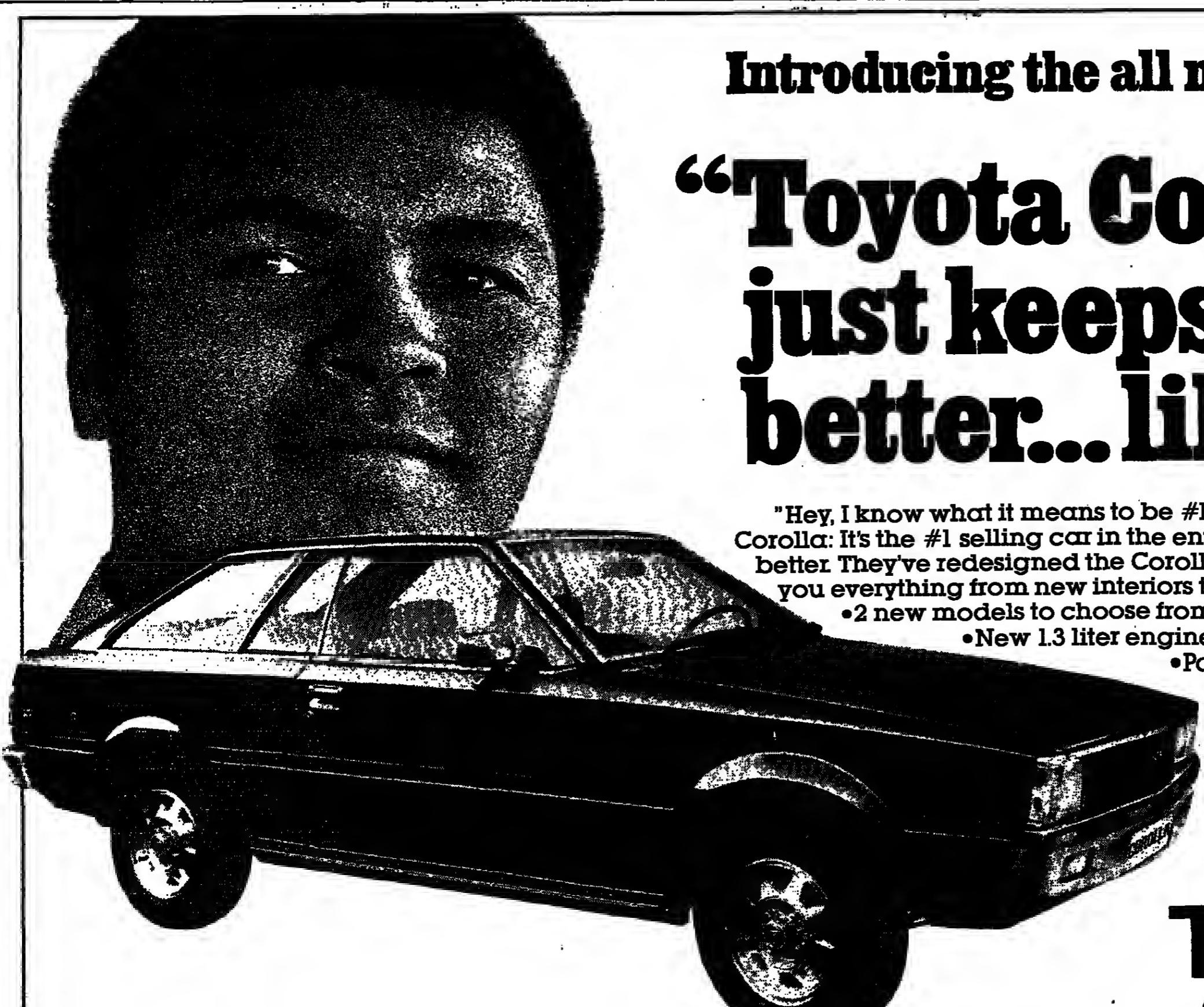
"Hey, I know what it means to be #1...and so does the Toyota Corolla: It's the #1 selling car in the entire world! And this year it's even better. They've redesigned the Corolla from the ground up, giving you everything from new interiors to a new, more powerful engine:

• 2 new models to choose from.

• New 1.3 liter engine for all sedan models.

• Powerful 1.6 liter engine for the 2-door Liftback.

So see the all-new 1980 Corolla at the ALJ branch nearest you. It'll be #1 with you, too!"



Choose your companion before the road. Toyota.

TOYOTA
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China: economy heals, living standards rise, past turmoils fade from memory

HONG KONG, Jan. 29 (LAT) — China has down or reorganized more than 2,000 inefficient factories and industrial plants in 1979 as part of its drive for economic modernization, the official New China News Agency has announced.

In a series of progress reports on what it called "the first year of economic readjustment," the news agency also disclosed that jobs had been found for 7 million unemployed city dwellers, but it also admitted that unemployment remains "a serious problem," especially among the young.

The Chinese did not reveal a figure for overall unemployment, but on the basis of earlier reports putting the number of Chinese out of work at 20 million, foreign economists here calculated that the jobless rate was running between 13 per cent and 15 per cent, extraordinarily high for a country that ensures its citizens employment as a constitutional right.

Aside from the nagging unemployment problem, the picture that emerges from the year-end outpouring of statistics from Peking

is that of an economy that has largely recovered from the ravages of past political upheaval and is slowly upgrading the national standard of living.

In 1979, China registered a 30 per cent jump in trade volume, bigger supplies of consumer goods, higher incomes for peasants and city dwellers alike and the largest grain harvest in the history of the world, 315 million metric tons, exceeding even the most optimistic projections.

Forty per cent of the work force will be granted pay increases this month, retroactive to November, that will push the average worker's annual income to \$462, up from \$436 in 1978, the news agency said. It will be the second general wage increase since the 1976 death of Mao Tse-tung.

Rural incomes continue to lag far behind urban, and remain pitifully small by Western standards. Vice Premier Kang Shien told the New China News Agency that because of new policies allowing peasants to work small private plots of land and sell their produce at free markets, the average annual cash income

of China's 800 million peasants increased \$3.60 last year, to \$52.80.

The figures alone may exaggerate the degree of rural poverty. Many peasant families have two or more wage-earners and they are paid primarily in grain and other crops, not cash, when the produce of communal fields is divided. Rural incomes, though tiny, are rising faster than urban, according to Chinese economists.

In the cities, the latest wage hike has fueled a burst of consumer spending that pushed retail sales up by at least 10 per cent in 1979 and created unprecedented demand for such symbols of the good life as television sets, tape recorders and electric fans, the news agency reported.

A survey of Peking by the agency revealed that 35 per cent of the families in the capital now own television sets, and nearly everyone else has access to TV at his factory, office or school.

"The time is drawing near when a TV set will be a household necessity," a spokesman for a municipal electronic apparatus company said, "just as bicycles, sewing machines, wrist watches and transistor radios became popular in the 1960s."

In the first 11 months of 1979, the agency reported that 210,000 television sets were sold in Peking, up from 70,000 in 1978 and 40,000 in 1977. About 20,000 of the sets were color models, retailing for the equivalent of \$666.

Yet production still falls far short of demand for all major consumer goods, the agency said, and anyone who wants to buy a television set or a bicycle must first obtain permission from his workplace. Rather than trust the market mechanism, China relies on each factory and office to decide which of its workers most deserves a chance to make a major purchase.

Although spending patterns in Peking, China's most prosperous city, may not be typical of the entire country, there is other evidence of a general shift upwards in living standards.

The only other time productivity fell for a

For second year since 1947

American productivity drops

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP) — The productivity of American businesses and workers fell 0.9 per cent in 1979, only the second time since 1947 that a drop has been recorded for a full year.

The Labor Department said Monday economic output increased by 2.3 per cent last year, but paid hours spent on the job rose by a higher rate, 3.3 per cent, to account for the productivity slide.

Productivity is a measure of goods and services the economy produces per hour of paid working time. The rate this year has alarmed government economists because declining productivity means rising unit labor costs that contribute to high inflation.

The only other time productivity fell for a

full year since the Labor Department began collecting quarterly data was 1974, a recession year when the rate dropped 3 per cent. In 1978 productivity rose 0.5 per cent.

Hourly compensation of workers during 1979 rose by an average 9.3 per cent. But unit labor costs rose 10.4 per cent because business was unable to offset any of the higher wages through increased productivity. In the fourth quarter of the year, the Labor Department said, productivity decreased at an annual rate of 1.6 per cent, the fourth straight quarter of decline. The 1979 productivity rate for non-farm business sector declined 1.2 per cent. However, the productivity rate in manufacturing increased by 1.8 per cent.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 P.M. Tuesday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.371	3.3625
Pound Sterling	7.66	7.68	7.61
Deutsche Mark (100)	194.00	196.00	194.20
Swiss F (100)	209.00	213.50	208.80
French F (100)	83.00	83.50	83.10
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	41.00	42.00
Lebanese Lira (100)	103.20	102.80	102.80
Syrian Lira (100)	82.00	86.60	86.60
Egyptian Pound	4.59	4.52	4.52
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.45	12.30	12.30
Jordanian Dinar	11.45	11.43	11.43
Emirates Dirham (100)	90.50	90.10	90.10
Qatari Riyal (100)	90.92	91.95	91.95
Bahraini Dinar	9.00	8.96	8.96
Iranian Riyal (100)	25.00	—	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)	10.00	—	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	—	74.10	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)	85.00	91.00	91.00
Indian Rupee (100)	—	42.35	42.35
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	34.15	34.15
Gold kg.	73,900.00	8,600.00	—
10 Tolas bar	—	—	—
Silver kg.	—	—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.40	—	14.15
Canadian Dollar	2.90	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	120.00	—	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	176.00	50.00	51.50
Spanish Peso (1,000)	—	82.00	—
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	—	46.00
Philippines Peso (1,000)	—	—	1.58
Singapore	—	—	—

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel : 23815.

PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON THE 29TH JANUARY, 1980 11TH RABI AWAL, 1400

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
3.	Atlantic Freezer	O.C.E.	Frozen Chicken	24.1.80
4.	Cahr Ly	Abdulla	ContraSteel/Gan.	25.1.80
5.	Northern Ice	O.C.E.	Frozen Chicken/Eggs	27.1.80
6.	Eugenia S.	Alpha	Barley	25.1.80
7.	Marina J. Lemos	Gulf	Barley	24.1.80
8.	Nordkyn	Orri	Barley	28.1.80
9/10	Barber Nera	Barber	Vehicle/Contra/Gan.	28.1.80
12.	Meldiva Venture	Oc.Trade	Sesame Seeds	28.1.80
12.	Sky Reever	El Hawi	Bananas	27.1.80
13.	Barge MG 338-1	Gulf	Building Materials	19.1.80
15.	Novi T'	El Hawi	Reefers	27.1.80
18.	Medecement Carrier	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	27.1.80
19.	La Costa	Alabah	Bulk Cement	26.1.80
20.	Hermid	Feyez	Durel/Melon Seeds	27.1.80
20.	Eiger	Alesada	Contra/General	28.1.80
23.	Meridien Ice	O.C.E.	Frozen Chicken/Eggs	26.1.80
25.	Al Mona	Oc.Trade	Tiles	7.1.80
30.	Imperia	Star	Fruits	28.1.80
38.	Pleies	A.E.T.	General	27.1.80
40.	Blua Sea	O.C.E.	Tiles	11.1.80
42.	Aeolian Star	Alpha	Barley	24.1.80

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 11.3.1400/28.1.1980 CHANGES PAST 24 HOURS

4.	Karl Marx	Kanoo	gen/Sugar	28.1.80
10.	New Beach	Gulf	Loading Urea	20.1.80
16.	Ravidae	Gulf	Generals/Sugar	25.1.80
22.	Finn Orient	S.M.C.	Loading Empt. Conts.	29.1.80
26.	Al Currin	Kanoo	Lif Shaps	28.1.80
27.	Melina	U.E.P.	Rice/General	27.1.80
28.	Silver Bay	Kanoo	General	25.1.80
30.	Kallet Island	U.E.P.	Conts/General	28.1.80
31.	Kao Mu	Algosaibi	General	28.1.80
34.	Ever More	Kanoo	General	26.1.80
34.	Acentad	S.M.C.	Cement in Bulk	26.1.80
36.	Paleus	Kanoo	Barits in Bulk	26.1.80
38.	Domantonic Botelho	Kanoo	Lash Barges	29.1.80

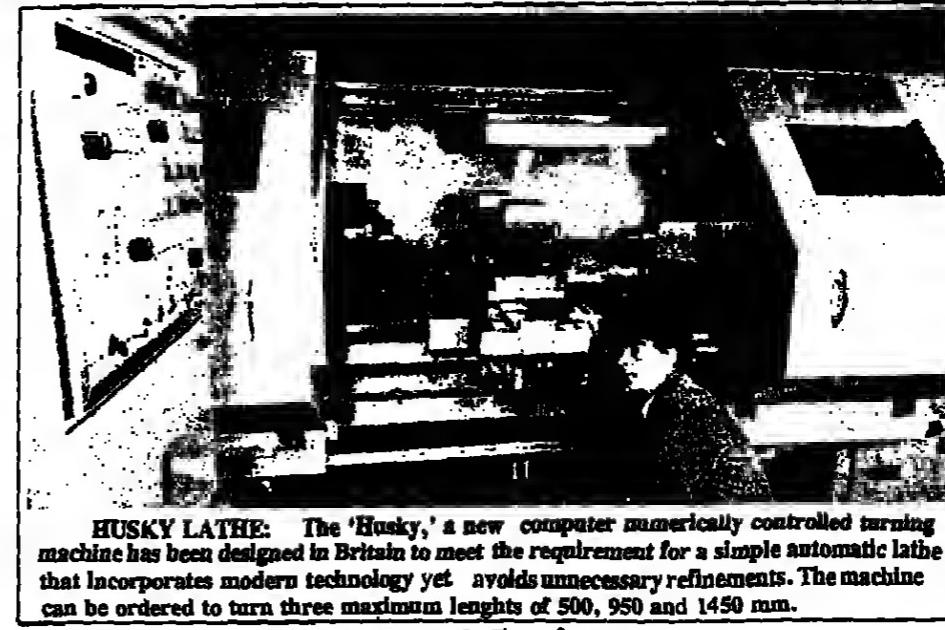
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HUSKY LATHE: The 'Husky,' a new computer numerically controlled turning machine has been designed in Britain to meet the requirement for a simple automatic lathe that incorporates modern technology yet avoids unnecessary refinements. The machine can be ordered to turn three maximum lengths of 500, 950 and 1450 mm.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 — After a negative opening, stocks edged higher throughout Monday morning and mid-afternoon hours finally breaking through to the positive side in early afternoon trading continuing to gain up by slightly more than 4 points and began to give up some of its gains to close up on the day 2.39 to 878.50. Volume of trading was 53,835 million shares and gainers outpaced losers - 667 to 675 with 364 issues unchanged. The Dow Jones Transports gained 1.41 to 277.07 and the Dow Jones Industrials, which was positive throughout the day, closed up .17 to 107.75 news on the day. Productivity fell 1.6 percent for the 4th qtr., President Carter submitted \$15.8 billion budget with a projected 3.3 percent rise in defense spending, 15.8 billion deficit, machine tool orders declined 9.4 percent in December mainly due to holidays, used machinery orders down 3.6 percent from a year earlier and U.S. reserve assets fell \$234 million in December. The price of gold closed at \$620 on the Toronto exchange.

Market loses but edges to positive close

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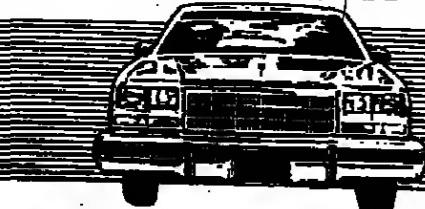
Most advanced issues on the day being Getty Oil g 1/2 to 92 1/2, A.E. Staley 5 1/2 to 44 1/2, Marathon Oil 5 1/2 to 64, Superior Oil 5 to 153, CPC Int'l Inc. 4 1/2 to 70 1/2, Texas Inst. 1 1/2 to 103 1/2, Sunshine Mining 4 1/2 to 79 1/2, McDonald Douglas 4 1/2 to 50 %, Std. of Ohio 4 to 101 and Utd. Energy Resources 3 1/2 to 67 1/2.

Most declined issues on the day being Texas Pacific Land Tr. 3 1/2 to 97 1/2, Data Terminal Sys. 2 1/2 to 70 1/2, Loews Corp. 2 1/2 to 71 1/2, KLM Royal Dutch Air 2 1/2 to 36 1/2, Anstar Corp 2 1/2 to 21 1/2, Northern Telecom 2 to 43, Hecla mining 1 1/2 to 43 1/2, Handy and Harman 1 1/2 to 43, Marathon Corp. 1 1/2 to 38 1/2 and Texas Oil and Gas 1 1/2 to 29 1/2.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1988

Abu Diyab

RENT-A-CAR

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RIYADH - TEL. 62575-62316-68092**arab news**
International Finance
International Bourse. Commodities. Money and Exchange Rates**International Share Information**

AMSTERDAM

Petroling ... 5650 5880
Sidro ... 1104 1104
Soc. Gen. Belge ... 1680 1885
Soc. Fin. ... 3250 3250
Solvay "A" ... 228 228
Union Miniere ... 828 814
Vallée Montagne ... 1590 1570

FRANKFURT

Closing Jan. 24
Price Frs.

Stocks Jan. 24 Jan. 25

Alfred Breweries ... 7775 7775
BCI ... 278 278
Barclays & Wilcox ... 162 162
Barclays Bank ... 421 423
Barclay Charringtons ... 225 226
BATS ... 258 258
Beecham Group ... 255 255
BICC Ltd ... 193 192
Boots Co. ... 182 183
Boeing Corp. ... 163 163
Bovis ... 141 142
Britannia Arrow ... 254 254
Barclays Home Stores ... 251 261
BATS ... 258 258
British Petroleum ... 340 336
Burnah ... 174 175
Cadbury Schweppes ... 61 61
Cairn Oil ... 150 150
Coats Paints ... 149 149
Consolidated Gold ... 450 447
Commercial Union ... 140 145
Courtaulds ... 74 75
Davidson ... 123.50 123.50
Dobremco ... 107.00 108.30
Dolmico ... 148.00 148.00
Romana ... 107.50 107.50
UNAV ... 148.00 148.00
Bayer, Vereinigte ... 291.00 291.00
Brown Boveri ... 291.00 291.00
Commerzbank ... 177.00 175.00
Deutsche Bank ... 200.50 200.00
Deutsche Creditanstalt ... 140.50 140.50
Deutsche Borse ... 122.00 121.50
Deutsche Bank ... 130.00 130.00
Dillinger ... 20.20 20.20
Bors ... 92.50 92.00
Duit-Schulte-Haus ... 148.00 148.00
Dresdner Bank ... 193.00 190.00
E.ON ... 174.00 173.50
Feldhoff Quill ... 174.00 173.50
Guthmann ... 17.50 17.50
Hannover Lloyd ... 232.00 232.00
Elevator-EDL (FL10) ... 233.00 233.00
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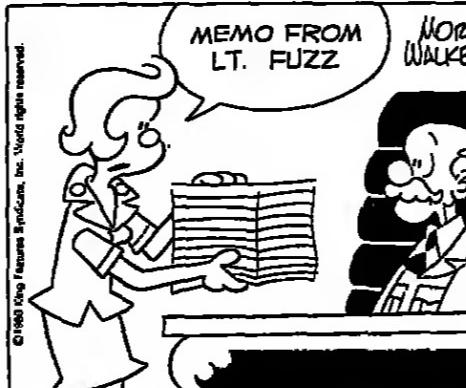
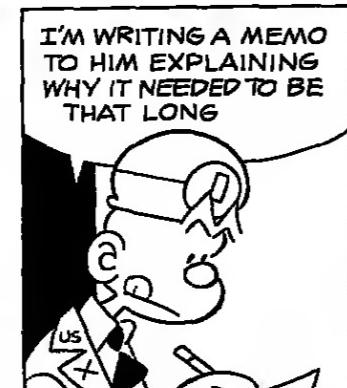


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DENNIS THE MENACE



'WHEN YOU SNEEZE, IT MEANS YOU'RE GOING TO KISS A FOOL.'

'IT MEANS A BUG FLEW UP MY NOSE.'

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword
by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

- 1 Texas city
- 5 Michaelmas
- 10 Esan's
- 11 Embarrassed
- 12 Debauch
- 13 Citrus fruit
- 14 One of 26
- 15 "Flying
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- 17 Offshore
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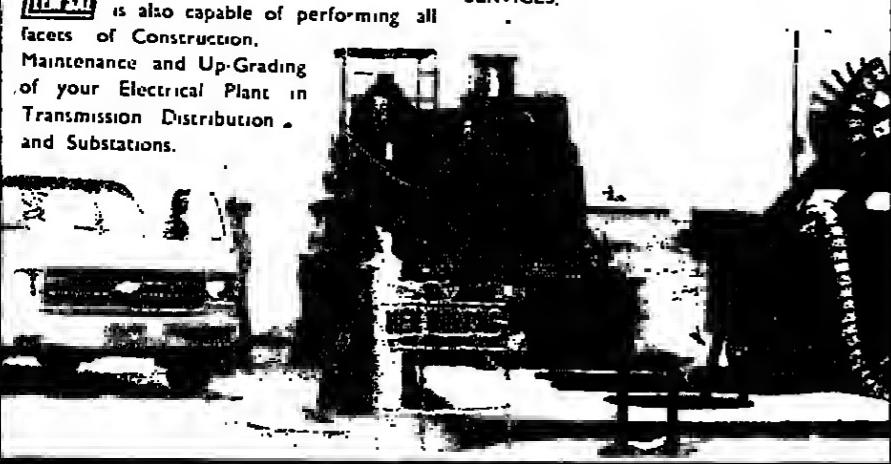
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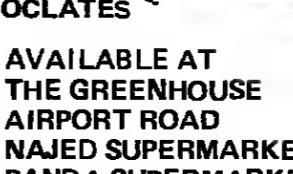
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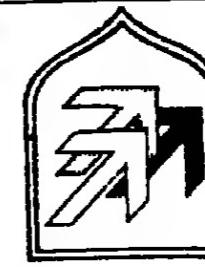
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الإيغاثة ١٢ دينار الأول ١٤

PAGE 12

U.S. diplomats flee Iran as Canada shuts embassy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (Agencies) — About half a dozen American diplomats were smuggled out of Iran early Tuesday when Canada closed down its embassy, U.S. officials said.

The diplomats had been in hiding at the Canadian mission at the time Iranian militants seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran on Nov. 4, the officials said.

In Ottawa, an external affairs department spokesman said the government would neither confirm nor deny the report.

"We have no comment to offer at the moment," she said.

According to government spokesmen, the last batch of four Canadian diplomats, includ-

Big military budget crucial, Brown says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (R) — The United States faces almost unprecedented military challenges around the world and may well be at a critical turning point in its history, Defense Secretary Harold Brown said Tues-

"We must now decide whether we intend to remain the strongest nation in the world," Brown said as he outlined the Carter administration's arguments for a \$1,000 billion in defense spending over the next five years.

"The alternative is to let ourselves slip into inferiority, into a position of weakness in a harsh world where principles unsupported by power are victimized, and to become a nation with more of a past than a future," he told the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee.

Brown said growing Soviet power had been accompanied by an increased readiness by the Kremlin to project its influence beyond traditional borders, especially with its "blatant and brutal invasion" of Afghanistan.

"As a result of these developments, our defense establishment could be faced with an almost unprecedented number of demands, and some of these demands could arise more or less simultaneously," Brown said.

His assessment, one of the gloomiest in years, was presented in his annual report to the House Committee on the military position of the U.S.

The document argued the administration's case for raising defense spending by \$15 billion to a record \$142.7 billion for the financial year beginning next October.

Brown said the president's budget announced Monday was "right and necessary for the security of our country."

The plan emphasizes developing forces which could be rushed to such potential trouble spots as the Gulf, the major passageway for oil exports to the West.

The budget also provides for heavy spending on the new MX Mobile Missile System designed to keep the U.S. arsenal safe from a Soviet knockout blow, even though the MX Plan may have to be changed if the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) is not ratified by Congress.

President Carter temporarily withdrew SALT II from Senate consideration after the Soviet move into Afghanistan last month.

Restless Mugabe officials can bolt party, decree says

SALISBURY, Jan. 29 (AP) — A special decree is to be published here "in two or three days time" effectively allowing dissident officials of Robert Mugabe's party to oppose the party in next month's elections, a British spokesman said.

Sixty-four of 71 former top politicians and military commanders detained since 1977 for allegedly plotting to overthrow Mugabe's leadership returned here Monday in a British Royal Air Force plane from Mozambique.

The British governor, Lord Soames, who has sweeping powers, was to sign the ordinance allowing candidates who couldn't register for elections earlier this month to put their names forward, the spokesman said.

The move was expected to attract some of the dissidents in Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front faction) to join other parties for the British-supervised Feb. 27-29 elections, observers said.

British sources said diplomatic efforts were being made through the Mozambican and Zambian governments for the return of an undisclosed number of other detainees.

The dissidents were released from two detention centers in Mozambique following talks between British, Mozambique and ZANU officials.

In another development, British sources confirmed that 153 unarmed guerrillas, bound by the cease-fire to remain in one of 14 assembly camps under the watch of Commonwealth monitors during the cease-fire, were detained by police as they tried to drive into Salisbury in two buses Sunday for a big rally to welcome Mugabe. They are expected to be returned to their Foxtrot base camp

ing Ambassador Ken Taylor, left Tehran Monday for an unknown destination in Europe. Canadian consul and trade officers had left earlier.

On Tuesday, President-elect Abolhassan Bani Sadr of Iran rejected a U.S. offer of military and economic aid if the American hostages in Tehran are freed, but U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance offered to work with him to secure the release of the captives.

Bani Sadr told the French newspaper *Le Monde* in an interview that Washington's offer of aid once the hostages are freed was "unacceptable."

"A dependent country is particularly vulnerable to the dominating power. Certainly we intend to resist Russian expansionism, but we are not going to give that to the Americans as a pretext for retaking a foothold here," he said.

He acknowledged that "the Russians are at our doors. If they succeed in reaching the warm seas — the Persian Gulf — they would control not only Iran but the whole of the Middle East and the Indian subcontinent."

He said to secure the release of the approximately 50 Americans held prisoner in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran since Nov. 4, "the American government must first of all issue a declaration acknowledging the crimes it committed in Iran through the imperial regime, as well as our right to begin proceedings against the Shah and his followers."

"The problem of the hostages can then be easily resolved," he said.

Vance, in an interview with the Associated Press in Washington, said U.S. officials "remain ready to work with the Iranian leaders towards a solution of the present crisis... we hope that Iran will decide to end the crisis so that it can begin to address the serious threats and problems which Iran faces."

Vance said these were not only domestic "but from outside their borders as a result of actions which the Soviets have taken on invading Afghanistan."

He also said the sanctions the administration of President Jimmy Carter threatened to impose against Iran have become irrelevant because the U.S. boycott of Iranian oil and the freezing of Iranian government funds in U.S. banks have virtually stopped U.S.-Iranian trade.

The Tehran newspaper *Kayhan* reported that Iran has decided to replace the dollar with other foreign currencies in import transactions to reduce economic dependence on the United States. It said all American bank branches in Iran have been closed and U.S. managers ordered to leave.

Meanwhile, an Iranian firing squad executed six persons found guilty of "killing innocent people and carrying out armed robberies," Tehran radio said Tuesday.

The broadcast said the six were executed Monday night in Tehran.

Additionally, Tehran radio, monitored in London, said the Rasht Islamic revolutionary court has announced that police constable Seyyed Jalil Ol-Sadat Ma'lem Hoseyni Azgomi, accused of the murder of the martyr Ahmad Alao Qarib, was sentenced and executed Tuesday at Rasht Naval Base, on the Caspian Sea.

More than 700 persons have been executed in Iran since Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic revolution overthrew Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's regime last February.

President Carter temporarily withdrew SALT II from Senate consideration after the Soviet move into Afghanistan last month.

The plan emphasizes developing forces which could be rushed to such potential trouble spots as the Gulf, the major passageway for oil exports to the West.

The budget also provides for heavy spending on the new MX Mobile Missile System designed to keep the U.S. arsenal safe from a Soviet knockout blow, even though the MX Plan may have to be changed if the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) is not ratified by Congress.

President Carter temporarily withdrew SALT II from Senate consideration after the Soviet move into Afghanistan last month.

On the South African presence, the sources noted that both Britain and the Pretoria government had agreed to have those forces withdrawn soon.

Dayal dismissed Mugabe's claims that auxiliaries loyal to Muzorewa were roaming the countryside, saying there were only 16,000.

The British maintain the auxiliaries, known as "Spears of the People," are under the charge of British-monitored Rhodesian officers and are properly disciplined for any lawlessness.

"We can take the auxiliaries to court and have them sentenced for any lawless acts," one British military source said. "And we have done that often. But we cannot say the same about lawless elements among the guerrillas. They act beyond our jurisdiction."

In answer to questions, Dayal said he had not raised the issue of alleged cease-fire breaches by several thousand guerrillas said by British and Rhodesian military sources to have defied the Jan. 4 deadline for gathering at the camps.

British sources said the Commonwealth monitors could be expected to adopt a more "balanced" view towards blame for cease-fire violations after they had been in the country longer. They arrived last week.



COMFORT AT DEATH: A civil defense worker comforts a dying woman in Silverton, South Africa. The woman was hit by bullets when police stormed a bank where she and 24 others were being held hostage by black guerrillas. The guerrillas were killed in the attack.

Rallies after Monday's fall

Gold gains \$ 50 worldwide

LONDON, Jan. 29 (R) — Gold fluctuated further on world bullion markets Tuesday, rallying to gain \$ 50 an ounce after an equi-

val fall Monday.

It was fixed in the London market Tuesday afternoon at \$ 674.25 an ounce after opening in both London and Zurich at \$ 645 an ounce following an upsurge in Far Eastern markets.

The price of gold on the Hong Kong market closed at \$ 646 an ounce, compared with the New York closing price of \$ 639.5 Monday night.

During the day, dealers reported the price dropped by a few dollars after news that the International Monetary Fund was to discuss continuing its gold sales, due to end this May.

But the price rallied to close more than \$ 28 an ounce up on Monday.

Dealers said Tuesday's price rise in London from the Monday afternoon fix of \$ 624 was partly stimulated by President Jimmy Carter's announcement Monday of higher U.S. defense spending.

The unprecedented boom in the gold fixes over the past few months has been largely fueled by fears of world economic and politi-

cal upheavals.

Anxiety over a possible U.S.-Soviet clash over Afghanistan pushed the price of gold above \$ 650 an ounce earlier this month after starting the year at around \$ 500.

Tuesday's closing gold prices in dollars per troy ounce:

London	674.00
Paris	656.92
Frankfurt	678.00
Zurich	675.00
Hong Kong	643.52



ROUSING WELCOME: Guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe (center foreground) raises a black power salute to a large crowd of supporters in Salisbury. He returned recently from exile in Mozambique. The leader was guarded heavily after police received several assassination threats.

Europeans seek 'common stand' on Olympics

ROME, Jan. 29 (Agencies) — The presidents of the Olympic committees of a dozen Western European countries will meet in Frankfurt at the end of the week to seek "a common stand" on the Moscow games, the president of the Italian Olympic Committee said here Tuesday.

Franco Carraro said the meeting in Frankfurt Friday and Saturday will be attended by the nine Olympic Committees of the European Economic Community countries and by representatives of other Western European countries.

Carraro said there were indications that 15 countries would be represented at the meeting, but would not indicate which other countries were expected to attend besides the EEC.

"We hope to come up with a common stand on the Moscow Olympics," Carraro said. "It would be unfortunate if Western Europe were divided over this issue."

Carraro had announced on Monday that Italy will take part in the Olympic games in Moscow unless the International Olympic Committee decided to call them off or transfer them elsewhere.

Carraro has been a staunch advocate of an autonomous decision by sports authorities on the issue, rejecting any political interference.

"Only members of national Olympic committees will be at the meeting in Frankfurt," he said.

Italian sources stressed the meeting had been called at such an early date to precede the talks of European sports ministers, expected for next week in Strasbourg.

Carraro had received the green light for the Moscow games in a meeting Monday with Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga, just back home from a trip to the United States and talks with President Jimmy Carter.

Carraro said Cossiga's cabinet was "deeply concerned" about the international political situation with the Soviet action in Afghanistan and the crackdown on dissidents, but it did not want to interfere with sports activities and the decisions of the Italian committee.

"To go or not to go to Moscow does not mean to approve or not approve the policy of that country," Carraro said.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee has voted 14-0 to urge American athletes and sports fans not to attend the Moscow games if the International Olympic Committee allows the games to proceed.

The panel called on the international committee to agree to the request made by the U.S. Olympic Committee on Saturday that the games be canceled or transferred if Soviet troops remain in Afghanistan beyond the Feb. 20 deadline set by U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

The Senate committee also urged that the IOC "give urgent consideration to the creation of permanent homes for the summer and winter Olympic games, including one in Greece, the country of their origin."

The resolution then went to the full Senate, where favorable consideration was expected.

The Senate resolution differs somewhat from one that the House of Representatives passed last week, 386-12.

That measure calls on the U.S. Olympics Committee to take no part in the Moscow games and to organize alternative games with cooperating countries if the International Olympic Committee rejects the idea of canceling or transferring the games.

The international committee has said it is committed to holding the games in Moscow.

The committee vote came after Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher restated the Carter administration's objection to going ahead with the Moscow games.

Christopher said a refusal to compete in Moscow will "send a signal to the Soviets that the United States will only send our athletes to a civilized country."

Nonetheless, Christopher said the United States does not intend at present to invoke passport restrictions to bar American athletes and spectators from traveling to Moscow. But he said that may be an alternative for the future.

F. Donald Miller, executive director of the USOC, made clear that in its unanimous vote Saturday the USOC did not call for boycotting the Olympics outright.

He said most of the world's Olympic committees oppose a boycott if the Olympics are proceeding in Moscow.

It is these committees in 140 countries around the world which will ultimately decide whether to send athletes to Moscow or boycott the games. Thus far not one of them has said it will withdraw.

Several senators testified on the Olympics issue but only one of them, Senator Ted Stevens of Alaska, the acting Senate Republican leader, opposed the idea of an Olympic boycott if an alternative site is not selected.

He said a decision on whether to participate should be left to individual American athletes.

Saudis face Koreans

RIYADH, Jan. 29 (SPA) — The Saudi Arabian national soccer team will play against a visiting Korean team for the third time here Wednesday.

Because a few of the players are unwell and will not be able to play, the national team coaches, who are Brazilians, are asking some of the Hilal players to join the team.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khader

Words in the same language can mean different things. Some foreign words have entered the Arabic language, but have lost their original meaning as they did so. Similarly, Arabic words and expressions take on different meanings in different parts of the Arab world.

A few months ago, a British journalist came to visit. He had just spent a month in Beirut on an assignment, and I asked him for his personal impressions. He told the story of how, going down the hotel lounge, he saw a respectable looking lady sitting by herself. He looked, she looked: he smiled, she smiled. He went over to introduce himself,

The lady was welcoming. They sat there talking and he asked her what she does for a living. "I am an *artist*," she said. The journalist was most impressed. "What kind of an artist?" he inquired. "Oh, just an *artist*," was the modest reply. The man didn't catch on. He persisted. Does she paint, sculpt, play the piano, sing, dance, write poetry, novels... "No, no," she kept saying. "Just an *artist*." Finally, the penny dropped...

Similarly, and in the same hotel, a man introduced himself to him as "connected with public relations." My friend